THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

The New Members--Sketches of Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, and Rawlins.

Secretary Boutwell's Record and Speeches on the Financial Question.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, as a son of the late Colonel Nicholas Fish, and was born in New York city during the year 1809, and is now about sixty years of age. From the matereal side he is descended from Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. It will thus be seen that Mr. Fish descends from a distinguished family and comes of the good old Knickerbocker stock. His education was obtained at Columbia College, where he graduated with distinction. After leaving college he studied law, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar, but did not practise his profession for any length of time, the management of a very large family estate monopolizing the greater part of his time and attention. Being a man of wealth, he had no occasion to work for a livelihood, so, after a brief period, he abandoned the law altogether, and has never since resumed it.

In 1837 the new Secretary first appeared as a politician, being then elected by the Whig party as a member of the State Legislature, and as such gained much reputation and popularity among his constituency, to whom he had been previously known only as a rich, respectable man. His success as a local legislator influenced the Whigs of New York to nominate him in 1842 for Representative in Congress from the Sixth district, which was then composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards of New York. Although the district had given Van Buren a majority of nearly 1000 in 1840, Mr. Fish, after an exciting contest, was elected, the vote standing—Fish (Whig), 5904; McKean (Democrat), 5699. In 1844, after serving with distinction in Congress, his claims to a re-election were ignored, and Mr. William W. Campbell, the native American or Know Nothing candidate, received the Whig vote, excepting some 486, which were cast for Mr. Fish, who ran as an independent candidate. His political career had not ended, however. In 1846 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated, running heavily behind his ticket, although Mr. Young, the Whig nominee for Governor, was elected by a majority of 11,572. In 1847, however, he had better luck, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by 30,000 majority. In 1848 he was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor, and the same split in the Democratic party which gave the electoral vote of the State to President Taylor elected him. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress, serving until 1857, when his term expired. Since then he has held no office, having, in fact, retired from political life about that time.

Soon after the formation of the Republican party Mr. Fisk allied himself to it as a voter, and throughout the Rebellion aided the Government in a private capacity in asserting the integrity of the Union. He gave largely of his means to secure this end, and responded liberally to the calls made upon all patriotic citizens to provide for our sick and wounded soldiers. In 1862 he was notified by telegraph that President Lincoln had appointed him and Bishop Ames Commissioners to go within the Confederate lines and look after the comfort of our prisoners, and to establish a basis of exchange. He replied forthwith by telegraph, accepting the responsible position, and at the earliest moment entered upon its duties. Although the Commissioners were refused admission inside the Rebel lines, they nevertheless arranged a cartel of exchange, which was observed for some time, and which secured the release of hundreds of brave men from Rebel dungeons.

During the contest between ex President Johnson and Congress he sympathized with the latter, but took no public part against the President. Although decidedly Republican in politics, he is very moderate and even-minded in his views, and not at all liable to be led away by partisan feelings. Mr. Fish is a gentleman of fine abilities and strict integrity of character. He is exceedingly mild, urbane, and polished in his manners, possesses a fine figure, and is gifted with powers of persuasion in a high degree. He has travelled considerably in Europe and other parts of the world, and has carefully studied the political ideas of foreign nations, which last qualification will aid him to no small extent in performing the delicate duties of his new office.

During the past few years Mr. Fish has been a warm friend and ardent admirer of General Grant, and aided to the extent of his ability in securing his election. The cares of a large estate have prevented Mr. Fish taking an active part in national politics, but he is known to entertain very decided opinions on all points of public interest, and that his opinions are generally in accord with those of President Grant.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

George S. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury,

was born in Brookline, Norfolk county, January 28, 1818. His early years were passed on a farm, and it was expected by his parents that he would eventually become a farmer. Circumstances conspired, however, to prevent this, and young Boutwell became a merchant's clerk in Groton. He served a thorough apprenticeship in commercial pursuits and for some time was engaged in business for himself. During twenty years he was moderately successful, at the end of which time he gave up his business and commenced the study of the law, and when admitted to practice at the bar found himself the junior practitioner among much younger men. Taking a deep interest in political matters, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1842, where he served continuously for seven years. In 1851 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1863 was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. For eleven years he held the responsible position of Secretary of the State Board of Education, and for nearly the same length of time was one of the overseers of Harvard College. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861. In July, 1862, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was charged with the organization of that department. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and was immediately assigned to duty upon several of the most important committees in the House, among them the Committee on the Judiciary. He has been re-elected successively to each Congress since that time.

Mr. Boutwell has been generally recognized as one of the ablest men in the House—a fluent, impressive debater and a conscientious worker. His studious habits throughout his long public career enabled him to overcome the lack of early education. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind, and a memory which treasures up facts and data, and to an extent that has rendered him one of the most formidable opponents on the floor of the House. He was an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and warmly defended the emancipation proclamation and the enlistment of colored persons during the war. When President Johnson was brought to trial, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, Governor Boutwell was selected as one of the impeachment managers, and was one of the most determined of those who insisted upon the conviction and removal of that officer. He was also, at that time, a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, and is responsible, to a great extent, for the reconstruction policy adopted by Congress, as opposed to that of President Johnson, having been the Chairman of that committee since the death of Thaddeus Stevens.

In addition to his public duties Mr. Boutwell has found time to write several books of value, and is the author of a "Manual of the School System and School Laws of Massachusetts," "Educational Topics and Institutions," "A Manual of the Revenue System," and a recently published volume of "Speeches on Reconstruction."

HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Mr. Boutwell's views on financial matters are very well set forth in the following extract from a speech made by him last fall in the Massachusetts Republican State Convention:—

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction, or permit an issue of demand notes, payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and if necessary, to diminish gradually, the volume of paper money until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. That currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the single fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

The question of the funding of the national debt being before the House July 21, 1868, Mr. Boutwell introduced a substitute for the Senate bill and the bill reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The latter provided for the funding of the entire interest-bearing public debt, amounting to $2,150,000,000, all of it payable in coin upon forty years' time, and at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. rate of interest. Mr. Boutwell said:—

The amendment to which I wish to call the attention of the House provides for the funding of $1,200,000,000 of the public debt, $400,000,000 payable in fifteen years at five per cent. interest, $400,000,000 payable in twenty years at four and a half per cent. interest, and $400,000,000 payable in twenty-five years at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest; the latter sum of $400,000,000 payable, principal and interest, at the option of the taker, either in the United States or at London, Paris, or Frankfort.

When we consider the rapid development of the resources of this country, its increase of population, and the augmentation of wealth, there is no hazard in the prediction that our excess of revenue to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt will not be less in any future year than it will be in the present year. Now, sir, a nation is distinguished from individuals in its financial affairs in the particular I am now considering. If an individual owes a debt three, five, or ten years hence, and has money which he could now apply to that debt, if it be not in the terms of the contract that he shall pay it immediately, he may use that money in various other pursuits, in business, in enterprises, or even hazards, and pay his debt when it matures. But a government is differently situated. Unless it be absolute poverty in the national treasury, I know of no condition of things more disadvantageous to public credit than the possession of large funds in the treasury without any present means of using those funds in a legitimate and proper way.

Sir, this debt looks pretty large, but it is a small debt for this country, when you consider that we paid $1,000,000,000 in less than three years. What is to be said of the $2,000,000,000 remaining? Why, sir, when the war of 1812 closed our public debt was $127,000,000. That does not look large to us, but it was as heavy a debt for the seven millions of people in the United States at that time, considering that a day's labor would not produce more than thirty-three per cent. in gold of what it will produce now, as the $2,000,000 000 of debt is to the people of the country at the present time.

I object to the sale of gold. If we require the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise that he will be ready at any time to pay the interest on the debt next to become due, the public creditors abating the interest on the payments which he makes to them, there will always be opportunity for those who own coupons or those who choose to command the gold that is in the Treasury; and at any rate the amount which he advertises that he will pay upon demand, is so much gold upon the markets of the country. The difference between this proposition and the proposition to sell gold is, that we pay out gold where it is to be paid, and relieve ourselves of interest becoming due next October, next November, or next January, and also improve the credit of the country. Coupled with that is a provision prohibiting all sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. I need not make any suggestions to this House, in the way of reasons or arguments in favor of taking from the Secretary a power which, if honestly exercised, can never be productive of any good whatsoever.

(Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania asked Mr. Boutwell if he believed the Five twenty bonds were payable in gold.)

I will state exactly what is my opinion on that subject. When we issued $500,000,000 of Five-twenties, we stipulated to the public creditors that the United States notes known as greenbacks should never be issued in excess of four hundred million. That was the first stipulation. The second stipulation was that we would not compel payment under five years; but there was a stipulation over and above the law, inherent in the very nature of society, in the experience and tradition of all mankind, that every nation in its senses, actuated by an honest purpose, it, when struggling with vicissitude, it was obliged to resort to forced loans, an extraordinary means of raising money, by which its credit was impaired and its securities are forced below the par value of gold, that such a nation should make every honest effort possible for the resumption of specie payments and the restoration of its public credit. That obligation rests upon us. Now, if according to the terms of the act of 1864 it does not appear beyond all cavil that we might not pay these bonds in greenbacks, in the same act it does appear that we shall never issue more than $400,000,000 of greenbacks.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War,

was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 13th of February, 1831. By the paternal side he is descended from a family of Virginians that removed into Missouri, where his father married. The subject of this sketch received a common school and academic education, and until nearly twenty-three years of age lived on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galena, where he made the acquaintance of President Grant. In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and opening an office, commenced the practice of his profession, in which, although he did not make a fortune, he may be said to have been tolerably successful.

Although General Rawlins held no public offices prior to the war, he was known in Galena as an active, influential, and able Democratic politician. He was nominated in 1860 for the office of Democratic elector on the Douglas ticket for the First Congressional district of Illinois. Soon after the Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter a large public meeting was held at Galena by the Republicans and War Democrats, at which President, then Mr., Grant presided and General Rawlins spoke. The action of Grant caused no surprise, as he was then unknown, and his views one way or the other made but little difference. The case was different with Rawlins, however. He was widely known as a Democrat, and in his speeches had bitterly denounced the Republicans. His declaration in favor of coercive measures was all the more surprising from the fact that at the time the great leader of his wing of the Democratic party, Senator Douglas, had not yet made known his intended action.

In August, 1861, at the special request of then Brigadier General U. S. Grant, he received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and was assigned to that officer. At this time Mr. Rawlins was spoken of as the Major of the famous 45th Illinois Volunteers, otherwise known as the Lead Mine Regiment; and the first intimation he had of his appointment was through the newspapers, and immediately after through an order from General Grant assigning him to duty. The order was dated September 8, 1861.

From that time up to the present he has been continually at the side of General Grant, and accompanied him in all his campaigns, the landmarks of which are the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, the Tallahachie expedition to Oxford, Mississippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the crowning victory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna Pamunkey, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and the front of Petersburg and Richmond. At Culpeper Court House, Va., General Grant presented General Rawlins with a sash, with the following note:—

This sash—worn by me in all my battles and campaigns from and including the battle of Belmont to and including the capture of Vicksburg, July 4 1863—is presented by me to Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, my chief of staff, in evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and friend.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

In the line of promotion Captain Rawlins was made major February 16, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers August 11, 1863. He was first appointed chief of staff to General Grant in November, 1862, and has held that position, either by full rank or acting, ever since. The special enactment of Congress creating the office of chief of staff to Lieutenant-General Grant confers upon General Rawlins, who has been appointed to the position, the status of a brigadier general of the regular army. On March 3, 1865, General Rawlins was confirmed by the United States Senate as brevet major-general of volunteers, to date from February 24, 1863.

Comments of the New York Press on the New Cabinet.

The New York *Times* briefly sketches the qualities of the new appointees thus:—

The changes which have been made will strengthen the political element in the composition of the Cabinet, and will, in that respect at least, render it more satisfactory to the country. Mr. Boutwell lacks the practical business experience and habits which Mr. Stewart would have brought to the duties of the office, and the faith of the country in his ability to accomplish needful reforms in that department of the public service will be somewhat less. But he is a thoroughly honest and capable man, and will lend no more countenance or toleration to abuses which demoralize the administration of the Government, while they diminish the public revenue, than would Mr. Stewart himself. He is a politician of strong and earnest convictions, always maintained with frankness and courage, and will not, we imagine, ignore party considerations in the administration of the Treasury Department. Though not as open an opponent of the principle of protection as is Mr. Stewart, he is by no means so zealous a friend of that doctrine as many of its supporters desire.

Governor Fish will make an able, dignified, effective, and popular Secretary of State, and will conduct our foreign relations without ostentation, but with firmness and practical good sense. His political experience, which has been extensive, will be of service to the administration, to which his moderation of temper, and avoidance of extremes in action and in sentiment will prove an additional recommendation. The change in the War Department is rather in name than in principle or policy. General Rawlins is an officer of the army, and is also a man of marked intellectual ability, of great executive talent, and thoroughly familiar with the current of public affairs.

The Cabinet is stronger in many ways than it was at first; and its completion, so promptly effected in the midst of the rather remarkable difficulties it encountered at the outset, augurs well for the efficiency and success of the new administration.

The New York *Tribune* says editorially:—

This is a strong and safe Cabinet, and will prove harmonious and efficient. We do not pronounce it abler than the original cast, yet it will not suffer by comparison even with that. There is not a man in it who sought his position, nor one who has not accepted cheerfully, in full resolve to do his work heartily. Possibly Mr. Hoar may hereafter withdraw, because there is another member from Massachusetts; yet, in the absence of a better reason for doing so, we trust there will be no haste in the premises. Every one is now a thorough Republican, though General Rawlins was formerly a Douglas Democrat. Mr. Boutwell, originally a Democrat, was chosen Governor of Massachusetts by a coalition of the Democratic and Free Soil parties, and has been a Republican ever since the party was organized. The administration is now perfected and ready to go to work.

The New York *Herald* likes the new officers, and believes that they will give strength to the policy of the administration. It closes quite a long editorial as follows:—

General Grant has evidently labored in his appointments to secure competent and devoted assistants in his administration, and to avoid at the same time a quarrel with Congress or its ruling politicians. He has certainly, in the reconstruction of his Cabinet, made to Mr. Sumner a fair bid for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, and it is probable that the repeal will now be carried. The temptation on the part of the Senate to retain this law is still very strong, as the law gives to the Senate the next thing to absolute power over the spoils. But the House has made this discovery, and, impatient for a voice in the distribution of the offices, is becoming anxious for the repeal. But whatever may be done with this obnoxious Tenure-of-Office law, we may be sure that when General Grant begins to get thoroughly into his retrenchments and reforms we shall have discords and mutinies, and clashing cliques, and hostile factions breaking out in the Republican camp in the general scramble for the spoils.

The New York *World* growls out its dissatisfaction in a two column editorial. It says:—

The absurd Cabinet first constructed by President Grant having toppled straightway into ruins and nearly buried him beneath the *debris*, he has succeeded, after a week of uncertainty and excitement (in which he has been a spectacle to men and a wonder to politicians), in clearing away some of the rubbish, and, by using some of the old and introducing some new materials, he has completed a process of reconstruction which we will attempt to judge with candor."

It then proceeds to sketch the qualities of the new officers, and judges of their ability to perform the work assigned them. It likes Fish, but is down on Boutwell, and says that the appointment of Rawlins, being simply a mark of favor, is "beneath the dignity of discussion."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	150½	Western Union T.	37½
N. Y. and Erie R.	37½	Cleveland and Tol.	105½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91½	Tol. & Wabash R.	60½
Mich. S and N. I. R.	97½	Mil. & St. P. com.	68½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Adam Express Co	60½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	118½	Gold	131¼
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	100	Market steady.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Hampshire Election—Capital Punishment in Maine—Heavy Snow Storms in Canada—An Official Defaulter.

Financial and Commercial

FROM MAINE.

A Murderer to be Executed To-day—A Confession Expected—Capital Punishment Not to be Abolished.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

THOMASTOWN, Me., March 12.—Harris, the Thomastown murderer, will be executed to-day. He begins to realize his terrible position, and spent the greater portion of yesterday with the clergymen. He has made statements to them which as yet they decline to divulge; but while realizing his proximity to death, he does not seem to feel the enormity of his crime, and it is thought he will face the king of terrors with much physical courage. It was not until Saturday last, when Warden Rice informed him of the action of the Legislature upon the Capital Punishment bill, that Harris gave up all hope. Up to that time he had apparently taken great pride in exhibiting himself, but he then expressed a desire to be removed to a more retired cell, and to see no visitors except the clergymen. His wishes were promptly acquiesced in and have been rigidly observed—not even the irrepressible newspaper man has succeeded in gaining an interview. Harris will be executed upon the same scaffold upon which Cox and Williams were hung at Auburn some years ago, and on which Spencer paid the penalty of murdering the Prison Warden a year or two ago.

The execution will be as private as possible; no one but the twelve witnesses provided by law being allowed to be present, with the exception of the reporters. Harris says he is as yet undetermined as to whether he will desire to make an address from the gallows.

FROM CANADA.

The Snow Storms—Railroading Impossible—People Suffering for Food.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12.—A train on the Grand Trunk Railroad which arrived here last night brings news of a very severe storm in Canada. The storm extended as far as Gorham, N. H. The railroad and highways are completely blocked. In some places the people are suffering for provisions, it being utterly impossible to reach them with supplies. One or two trains on the Grand Trunk Road have succeeded in getting through. It has been some two or three days since a freight train has been through from Montreal. In many cases freight is being sent through by express. It is feared that much of that now on board the trains will be badly damaged, as some time must elapse before the road can be cleared sufficiently to allow the goods to get through.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Ex-Presidential Banquet—Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Ex-President Johnson returned to Washington to-day.

There was a prospect of a slight difficulty at the ex-Presidential banquet last night, between a prominent Philadelphian and a distinguished Baltimorean, but the matter was finally adjusted. Too much champagne was the cause.

Aaron Hider, a well-known Israelitish merchant, died suddenly on Wednesday night.

The snow is an inch deep this morning.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Lowell City Treasurer a Defaulter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOWELL, Mass., March 12.—Major Thomas G. Gerrish, City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the amount of from $60,000 to $60,000. He has not left the city, and perhaps his friends may make up the deficit. His bondsmen are bound in the sum of $50,000. The affair has produced quite a sensation.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Increase in the Republican Majorities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The *Patriot* last night says of the election:—"We have returns from 41 towns in addition to the list published, added to those already given. They foot up as follows:—213 towns, Stearns (Rep.), 34,749; Bedell (Dem.), 30,685. Stearns' majority, 4064. Thirty towns remain to be heard from."

Resignation of Judge Hoar as Supreme Court Judge.

BOSTON, March 12.—Governor Claflin has received the resignation of E. Rockwood Hoar as one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93¼@93¾. United States 5-20s firmer at 83. Stocks steady. Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 33½.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 68,000, of which 11,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stock, 282,000 bales, of which 109,000 are American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 12—P. M.—Consols, 93 for money and 93¼ for account; United States 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks steady; Erie 26¼; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western, 34.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—P. M.—Cotton afloat, 389,000 bales, of which 163,000 bales are American. Bacon, 60s.

LONDON, March 12—P. M.—Sperm Oil, £106.

HAVRE, March 12.—12 P. M.—Cotton opens unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

Breadstuffs are declining. Oats, 3s. 4d. Red Wheat, 8s. 9d. Old Corn, 30s.; new, 29s. 3d. Flour, 23s. 6d.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Bills Relating to Philadelphia Approved by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, March 12—The following is a complete list of all the bills of interest to Philadelphia which have been approved this session by Governor Geary:—

An act to authorize the Mayor and Council's of Philadelphia, and the Commissioners of the several counties, to purchase "Campbell's System of Indexing Records."

Incorporating the Wheatley Dramatic Association.

Supplement to the Philadelphia County Real Estate Association.

Incorporating the Philadelphia Press Club.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Fifth Street M. E. Church to sell certain real estate.

Providing for the paving of North and South College avenues.

Supplement to the act laying out Mount Airy avenue, Twenty-second ward.

Exempting the property of the German Society from taxation.

Annulling the charter of the Fire Association.

Confirming the title of David B. Paul to certain real estate.

Incorporating the Workingmen's Co operative Building Association.

Dividing the Twentieth ward into two school sections.

Incorporating the Empire Passenger Railway.

Incorporating the Masonic Publishing Company.

Confirming the plan of Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Supplement to the Union Passenger Railway Company.

Relative to party walls in West Philadelphia.

Supplement to the Provident Life Insurance Company.

Re establishing the office of Interpreter and Translator for Philadelphia.

Conferring additional powers on the Court of Common Pleas relative to building associations.

Authorizing additional Notaries Public for Philadelphia.

Autuorizing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to hold additional real estate.

Incorporating the Iron Dyking Company.

BILLS AWAITING THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

The following are in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his action:—

Vacating Buck road, from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

Exempting the real estate of the Home Missionary Society from taxation.

Relative to the incompetency of members of Councils to office.

BILLS STILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In addition to the above there are about forty bills in various stages of progress in the House and Senate. Some are in the hands of committees, from which they will never emerge; some have been partially considered; others are in conference committees, and others have passed one house and are awaiting action by the co-ordinate branch. All these have been noticed in the daily reports of proceedings. Not more than eight public bills have become laws this session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 12.—A bill from the House appropriating fifty thousand dollars to meet a deficiency in the expenses for the support of orphans of deceased sailors and soldiers was passed.

On motion of Mr. Connell, the following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Billingfelt—One authorizing Jeremiah Malstand and S. S. Wrist, trustees of a certain school property in West Cocalris township, Lancaster county, to convey the same to the school directors.

By Mr. Miller, one to incorporate the Shippensburg Mutual Insurance Company; also one making the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract has been made for a greater or less rate than seven per cent. per annum. The bill also repeals the second section of the act of May 28, 1858, regulating the rate of interest.

By Mr. Connell, one to incorporate the Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and with J. D. Smith, B. J. Willmarth, John Wise, and others as incorporators.

By Mr. Jackson, one to protect saw logs floating in the Susquehanna between Williamsport and the Maryland State line, when the logs have been cut from streams that enter the Susquehanna on its tributaries below Williamsport.

By Mr. Brown, of Mercer, one authorizing the construction of pipes for the transportation of oil. (A general act.) The act allowing rail road companies to purchase each others' bonds and stocks was passed finally, the amendment made yesterday exempting certain companies being withdrawn by common consent.

The one authorizing councils of cities and boroughs to make such laws as will provide for the inspection of milk was introduced.

The commissioners appointed on Thursday to ascertain the value of the property adjoining the State Capitol groves, and for the purchase of which a bill will likely be introduced, reported that the property was owned by eight persons, and that the estimated value, including the inconvenience the holders may have in removing buildings and finding other locations, is sixty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

The bill relative to survey districts in Philadelphia was postponed. Adjourned until Monday evening.

House of Representatives.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

After the House was called to order, Mr. Strong (Rep.) arose, and in view of the fact that the House would be called upon to discuss and act upon the constitutional amendment, moved that next Wednesday afternoon and every subsequent evening be devoted to its consideration. The Republican members expressed a willingness to allow the Democrats the fullest opportunity of discussion, and Mr. McCullough (Dem.), on behalf of his party, expressed their cordial assent to the arrangement.

It was understood that at some time during the session the Republican majority would be able to pass the constitutional amendment, even in defiance of the strongest opposition which could be made by the Democrats; and it was equally understood that the Democrats, if they were so disposed, could make the process very annoying and troublesome, even although they were in the minority. The movement this morning was a fair and just effort at conciliation.

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, Republican, moved to restrict all speeches to thirty minutes, which was opposed by Mr. Davis, Republican, as a violation of the spirit of the agreement just made (at this point Mr. Davis was loudly applauded by the Democrats); and the motion of Mr. Bunn was defeated. Mr. Bunn retorted to Mr. Davis by saying that "he was sorry that buncombe speeches had commenced already." Davis said that the Democrats had yielded all that could be expected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to Associated Press.

An Erroneous Report.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Supervisor Creecy, of the Louisiana, revenue district, has not resigned, as reported. He leaves Washington in a few days with instructions to vigorously prosecute the cases already commenced, and rigidly enforce the laws.

Complimentay Banquet.

The Michigan friends of Hon. John F. Driggs, ex-member of Congress from that State, complimented him last night with a supper. A large number of ladies were present. Speeches were made by Governor Blair, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, and Driggs and others.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The entire morning session was occupied by the trial of W. S. Perkins upon the charge of robbery. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that on the evening of January 5, last, about 8½ o'clock, Miss Elizabeth Coudy got out of a car at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, and asked one McLaughlin, who was standing near, to direct her to Somerset street, where her brother lived, and he politely offered to show her the way.

They walked off a short distance, and then McLaughlin turned, struck and seized her. She screamed and struggled with him, when the prisoner, Perkins, came up and aided McLaughlin, putting his hand over her mouth to stifle her cries, while her watch, earrings, collar, and other articles were taken from her. She was positive in her identification of the prisoner.

The defense consisted of an alleged alibi. Jury out.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood—Dallman & Frick vs. The Connecting Railway Company. An action to recover for work and labor done. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1803 97.

John Trostle, Executor of Henry Bettler, deceased, vs. O. W. Davis *et al.*, as the Birney Brigade Committee. An action to recover the sum of $1000 and interest from February, 1865, upon the allegation that the deceased, a resident of Franklin county, deposited that sum with Mr. Benjamin Franklin, the alleged agent of the defendants, upon the guarantee that if he was drafted into the army they would furnish him a substitute. He was drafted, and Mr. Franklin failed to procure the substitute or refund the money, whereupon he, the deceased, had to find one at the additional expense of $1000. The Court entered a nonsuit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 12, 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@ 2 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to meet nearly or quite the demands of their customers.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were ¼@½ per cent. higher. 105½ was bid for 10 40s; 116¼ for 6s of 1881; 119¼ for '62 5-20s; 115 for '64 5-20s; 117¼ for '65 5-20s; 113¼ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113 for '67 5-20s; and 113 for '68 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading Railroad sold at 45¼@45½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 123, no change; and Northern Central at 48, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12¼ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124; and Mechanics' at 31½, no change. 231 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 116½ for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; and 59½ for Girard.

Canal shares were dull. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 30, no change. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '64, Cp.	114⅝	50 sh C & Am.	123
$200 do. '65	117	100 sh Read.	45⅛
$2500 City 6s, New	101	100 do	45⅝
$2000 W Jersey 6s	90	300 sh Fulton C.	5
$1000 Leh 6s, R	85½	19 sh Penna R.	57½
$1000 Mor Co 1 m	85½	8 do	57⅝
9 sh Far & Mec B.	124	2 sh Cata Pf.	33¾
3 sh Mech Bk.	31⅛	100 sh N Central	48
$1000 Read 6s, '70	89½		

—Narr & Jadner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	11·15 A. M.	131
10·45 "	131	11·25 "	131¼
10·50 "	131¼	11·35 "	131¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅜; do. 1862, 119¼@119¾; do., 1864, 114⅜@115; do., 1865, 115¼@115½; do., 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do. 1865, new, 112¾@113¼; do., 1867, new, 112⅜@113; do., 1868, 112⅜@113¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅝@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 125@126½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 114⅜@115¼; do., 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 112⅝@113¼; do. July, 1867, 112⅝@113¼; do. 1868, 112⅝@113; 5s. 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131@131¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅝@120; 5-20s, 1864, 115@115½; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117½; July, 1865, 113@113½; do., 1867, 113@113½; do. 1868, 113@113½; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 131. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅞@102¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 12.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and the sales are limited to a few hundred barrels for the supply of the wants of the home consumers at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6 75@7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7 50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 25@7 50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed and prices have a downward tendency; sales of 1000 bushels red at $1 60@1 70, and 2400 bushels California, part at $1 90 and part on secret terms. We quote Western Rye at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at 90@91c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 74@75c., and Pennsylvania at 62@70c.

Bark has declined; 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $56 ₱ ton.

Barley may be quoted at $2 10@2 15. 1000 bushels Barley Malt were taken at $2 15.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 8½@ 9. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 117¾; new, 113¾; 1867, 114; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Canton Company, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 37½; New York Central, 150¾; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....34 | 11 A. M.....40 | 3 P. M.....45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Boston, S. L. Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In all the many letters we have received from and conversations we have had with Southern men during the last six or eight months, we have not had an intimation of regret that slavery has passed away, nor the hint of a desire that it should ever be restored. And, now that it is gone, we hear from no Southerner a suggestion that its overthrow was not a great blessing *to the whites*. There are still some who tell us that they apprehend the extinction of *the blacks* as one of its consequences; and this fear has some historic justification. A race signally inferior in energy, numbers, wealth, intelligence, persistency, and almost every other quality that would enable it to hold its own, placed in close contact with a superior, if incapable of absorption, is in danger of gradual extinction. Still, the blacks have shown such tenacity of life under slavery that we cannot doubt their endurance under the novel temptations and trials of freedom. We presume they will not increase so fast as they have done; we know that they are destined, because of our immense, incessant immigration of whites, to constitute a smaller and still smaller fraction of our people at each successive census, so that the child is now born who will see them but a twentieth where they have been an eighth of the American people; yet we believe they will be more numerous in 1900 than they were in 1860. If they can be induced very generally to shun cities and buy lands, they certainly will.

Next in importance and hopefulness to the general rejoicing that slavery is dead, we rank the improved prospects of industry at the South. On this point, there is no conflict of testimony, no diversity of judgment. Wages are higher than they have been, and labor is in more eager demand. Those who grew last year's crop generally did so well that they are planting more extensively this year. If the season be fair, there will be more cotton and far more sugar grown than in '68, with at least an equal amount of rice, tobacco, corn and meat. Lands, though still low, are selling faster than last spring, and at much higher prices. Improvement is the order of the day. The most effective implements and machinery are largely bought. More fertilizers are sold than ever before, and the market is still widening. Phosphates, marl, guano, are the current topics, replacing the Freedmen's Bureau and the Reconstruction acts. The planters are not only willing but able to buy and pay for them. Thus the profits of the last crop are used to insure and enlarge the next. Instead of speedily wearing out one plantation and then removing with his "force" to a new one, the planter meditates enriching the soil and enhancing the crop of his present homestead to the end of his days.

Of course, there is a background to this picture. There are malignant, implacable Rebels, banded in Ku-Klux and other midnight organizations to harass, outrage, and kill; there are inveterate white loafers, hanging about cross-roads taverns and stores, drinking bad whisky and talking worse politics, who will never work if they can help it; and there are worthless, thievish, vagabond negroes, who prowl over the country, skulking about the edges of plantations, hiding in forests, shooting pigs, robbing corn-cribs, and grumbling that they can find nothing to do. Some of these will get shot before they know it; others will find themselves in prison; others still will persist in their wretched course, eking out a miserable subsistence by occasional hunting or fishing. But "the schoolmaster is abroad;" the children generally attend school wherever they can; so vagrants and prodigals, white or black, are gradually becoming scarcer. There are localities in several States, especially West Tennessee and Eastern Texas, where the bad old *status* of two or three years ago still continues or has been little modified; but these are but a very small proportion of the South, of whose counties nine-tenths have to-day as quiet and law-abiding citizens as Iowa or Massachusetts.

The influx of immigrants and of those who are prospecting with a view to immigration is large and increasing, and is no longer repelled by a generally sullen demeanor. Indebted land-holders (still a numerous class) are eager to sell, even to "Yanks;" railroad managers offer to carry, and hotel-keepers to entertain, at reduced rates, those who visit with a view to purchase and settlement. With a good season and such peace and order as the general confidence in President Grant's fairness and firmness is calculated to secure, the South can hardly fail to make a large stride towards recuperation in the year 1869.

The Democracy and the Suffrage Amendment.

From the N. Y. Times.

The resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives in Indiana, leaving either branch of the State Legislature without a quorum, illustrates the recklessness with which opposition to the pending constitutional amendment is conducted. Necessary legislation is brought to a stand-still. The State is left minus appropriations for the maintenance of its government and public institutions. Essential work is unfinished. And serious inconvenience is occasioned to important interests by the abrupt and violent termination of the session.

The motive of the seceders is not concealed. They apprehended the ratification of the amendment, and resolved upon delaying by strategy what they could not hope to defeat by votes. Mere absence would not have served their purpose. They resigned, therefore, and now appeal to their constituencies in behalf of the fundamental Democratic doctrine—that this is a white man's government. Events which Southern States have accepted as conclusive reasons for impartial suffrage are still resisted by the Democratic legislators of Indiana. They prefer confusion and embarrassment to the toleration of "this great iniquity."

But where is the thing to end? The pretense put forward is that the Legislature should not be asked to vote upon the amendment until the people of the whole State have passed judgment upon its merits. A general election alone would meet their requirements. And their resignations secure nothing more than a limited and partial verdict.

Governor Baker, in the proclamation fixing the day for the elections to fill vacancies, announces that the embarrassed condition of public business will necessitate a special session of the Legislature at an early period. Suppose then, as is not improbable, that at the special session shortly to be held the suffrage amendment to be brought up for ratification, will the Democratic Senators and Representatives again resign, be the injury to public business what it may? Of course, their demand for a general appeal to the people will be unsatisfied. To be consistent, therefore, they must make up their minds to renew their resignations, and thus a second time break up the Legislature, without regard to the effect upon the State. "We are not in favor, as a general thing, of such revolutionary measures," says a Louisville newspaper; "but this is a case which would justify it." From which we infer that "revolutionary measures" are in order with the Democracy when the fifteenth amendment is in question. In such a game Indiana Democrats properly take the lead.

The New Hampshire Election.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Last spring the Republicans of New Hampshire, three months and over in advance of the Chicago Convention, fought their State fight under the banner of General Grant as their Presidential candidate against the field. That State campaign, therefore, was accepted as the touchstone of Grant's popularity. The State had always been closely divided and sharply contested between the two parties, and from the general drift of the elections East and West of 1867 the Democrats were encouraged with the evidences of a popular reaction which might give them the initial victory of 1868. The Republicans appreciated their danger. The Democrats were inspired with the hope of a defeat of Grant in his first preliminary battle. Consequently the State canvass in New Hampshire last spring was contested foot by foot on both sides, and every accessible voter was brought out; for the result was to be the first gun for the Presidency under the banner of Grant. The election marked a return of the popular tide to the Republicans, and dissipated all doubts as to the availability of General Grant and as to the action of the Chicago Convention.

This year New Hampshire has been called upon to speak first among the States her opinion of President Grant's inaugural and upon his policy of a Cabinet of his own choosing. The result—a more decisive victory than that of last March—was on election night substantially covered by the congratulatory speech of the Governor-elect, Onslow Stearns. He said: —"It is a reaffirmation of New Hampshire's attachment to Republican principles, and of her determination to stand by President Grant in his declared purposes of introducing economy, retrenchment, and reform into every department of the Government. As New Hampshire was the first State to formally present the name of General Grant to the nation, it is fitting that her people should send as a greeting the first endorsement of his administration." Very good, Governor; see that you stick to your text, for the administration will be fighting the Philistines of the whisky rings and other Treasury plundering rings before long, and the cries of the wounded will be apt to startle the radical junta of Congress.

Connecticut comes next—April 5. The election here, as in New Hampshire, includes the State delegation to the lower house of the Forty-first or present Congress. New Hampshire returns an unbroken Republican delegation. In the last Congress, expiring the 4th of March, the Democrats of Connecticut had three members to one Republican. But General Grant last November completely upset the State, carrying three out of the four Congressional districts. What is the prospect now? The Democrats profess to have some hope of recovering the State on the negro suffrage issue embraced in the pending fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. They are making their fight on that question and the Democratic dry bones of State rights. We apprehend, however, that the Democratic party on these old Bourbonic ideas is dead and done for, and that its reconstruction will depend upon the coming events of the new administration.

Will General Grant "Fight It Out on this Line?"

From the N. Y. World.

The week which has elapsed since the inauguration of President Grant supplies better materials for estimating his capacity than his whole previous career. The impenetrable silence by which he screened himself from scrutiny might, for aught the public knew, cover a robust wisdom like that of William the Silent, as it also might be the cloak of dulness and mental impotence. A prince who had never met his destined consort except in a dark apartment, would not know whether he was to wed a Cleopatra or a Witch of Endor, and when the bridal veil was lifted immediately after the marriage, the beautiful illusions of the lover's fancy might encounter an unpleasant shock. General Grant has suddenly demonstrated that his obstinate taciturnity was a mask for his ignorance and imbecility. He has exposed himself to the scorn and derision of his enemies, and has incurred the pity and contempt of his friends. It was for his interest to put his best foot forward and appear to the greatest advantage at the beginning of his administration. If a statesman of recognized eminence should make great blunders on entering a new office, his reputation would be impaired, but not fatally damaged; for although his last acts would make the liveliest impression, as being the freshest, they would not form the sole basis for estimating his ability. They would be regarded merely as heavy items on the debit side of an account which had a long list of credit entries. But General Grant, in setting up the new business of a statesman, has opened a clean set of books, and the first page, which records the capital with which he commences, exhibits him as hopelessly insolvent.

There is nothing, in the whole course of his administration, which it so deeply concerns him to do well, nothing which he will have an opportunity to do with such ample forethought and deliberation, or in which it will be so easy to avoid egregious blunders, as the selection of a Cabinet. He has had little else to think of since he was nominated, ten months ago, with full confidence of an election. Since that time, he has been in frequent personal contact with all the leading men of his party. He has resided for the last four years in Washington, the focus of political intelligence, with advantages of association which must have given him constant opportunities of listening to the estimates put upon all prominent public characters by those best qualified to judge. With this amplitude of time and affluence of facilities for composing his administration with deliberation and wisdom, he has blundered as a respectable mechanic could not have done, if suddenly caught up in the streets on the 3d, inaugurated on the 4th, and required to send in the names of his Cabinet on the 5th. General Grant's blunders make a far worse impression than if perpetrated by a man unexpectedly made President without notice, as Vice-Presidents sometimes are, and compelled to choose a Cabinet on the spur of the moment. General Grant's blunders prove that he is a man on whom experience and opportunities are lost; they therefore preclude the hope that his administration will improve as it advances. Our laws wisely place a long interval between the election of a President and his induction into office, giving him so much time for reflection and consultation, that if the impressions produced by his first officials acts are unfavorable, he can blame nothing but his own incapacity. This ample period for preparation has been wholly lost upon President Grant. He is like a general suddenly surprised in his camp by an enemy, and obliged to extemporize a plan of battle under every disadvantage, in the confusion of the moment, after having known for months that he would have to fight at that time and on that ground. Our new President is worse off than if he had been elected, without notice, on the day of his inauguration. In that case, the country would have made generous allowances; but even in that case, such a fiasco as General Grant has committed would be hardly excusable. But to have blundered so enormously after the amplest opportunities for circumspect action, shows that he is a man on whom opportunities are thrown away; that he is incapable of profiting by advice or experience; and it so prostrates public confidence at the outset of his administration as to incline the public to look with doubt and misgiving upon everything he may hereafter do it is much as if the general who was so disgracefully beaten at the first battle of Bull Run had just been invested with the full command of our armies for four years.

The chances that General Grant will improve are slender indeed. Aside from the incurable mental deficiencies which unfit him for success as a statesman, the shame of such a beginning and his reluctance to confess his blunders, will incite him to adopt some course which will not seem a total abandonment of plans which he formed with so much deliberation, with such arrogant self-sufficiency, and such contemptuous rejection of advice. When a pretender is detected in a ridiculous blunder, he is under a strong temptation to shield and defend it. General Grant, having assumed to be superior to ordinary usages and independent of such assistance as has been sought by all his predecessors, will naturally desire to show that his assumption was not a mere exhibition of empty self-conceit, and will probably act as nearly as possible in pursuance of his original ideas. His self-conceited presumption and absurd affectation of superiority have not only led him into mistakes which a diffident man with access to advisers could not have committed, but they have enlisted his pride in support of an indefensible course, which might have been easily abandoned if it had not been taken with such a lofty and repellant air of superiority. Modesty easily confesses its faults; but ostentatious presumption, which censures and deviates from the common usage, commits itself to persistence in error. So that General Grant has to encounter not only the intrinsic difficulties of the situation, and those which result from his incapacity and inexperience, but the embarrassments which attend a gratuitous assumption of superiority that enlists his vanity in defense of his mistakes. He will doubtless continue his paltry affectation of acting solely on his own judgment.

This kind of affectation, instead of being a mark of capacity, proves the utter want of it. The most superior minds are always the most indebted to others; their superiority consisting, among other things, in their ability to use the faculties of others as an architect uses the rude labors of quarrymen and the trained skill of mechanics. As soon as a man has exhibited a marked superiority to his contemporaries, he becomes a river into which all the streams of intelligence and capacity flow, as affluents, to swell its volume. The imposing figure made by a great statesmen is due to the fact that his eminence makes other capable men proud to give him their assistance, to supply him with facts and suggestions, and thus to gain for their ideas a currency and importance which they could never give them by their own efforts. To be the correspondent of a great man, to be the valued adviser of a great man, is a distinction which gives clever men consideration in their own circles, and supplies their only chance of incorporating their ideas into the general public thought. Thus, one superior man becomes the conduit of numerous streams of valuable thought, as the Mississippi rolls into the Gulf the collected rivers of half a continent. There is no plagiarism in this kind of assistance; what would be theft or robbery in a private individual is the levy of a just tax by a powerful monarch who protects and gives value to the property from which he takes what is needful for his occasions. The recognition which a great statesman gives to the abilities of those from whom he borrows, is more valuable than any recognition they could have obtained by direct communication with the public. The advantage of such an arrangement is, that a country is governed by the collected wisdom of all its best minds.

The assistance which men of the highest order of ability derive from tributary minds as a consequence of their superiority, is often within the reach of inferior men when accident or popular caprice lifts them into the highest official positions. When really great men are put in great stations, they bring with them not only their own talents, but all the tributary talents which the recognition of their greatness has enabled them to subsidize; and this is one reason why public affairs are so much better managed by statesmen of assured eminence and wide connections. High office enables inferior men to command much of the same kind of assistance, although they are naturally less skilful in turning it to good account. An able statesman, coming into office with a wide command over tributary minds, was never known to cut himself loose from such connections, and set in self-reliant isolation. An inferior man, coming into great office without this previous equipment and these tributaries, should acquire by his office what he had not acquired by his personal ascendancy, or thus gain the advantage of feeding his own mind with the wisdom of clear-headed or well-informed contemporaries who can make themselves important only by gaining some channel of outflow, as small rivers can reach the ocean only by emptying their waters into rivers of a greater bulk. General Grant, by ostentatiously disdaining such assistance, shows that he is so hopelessly raw that he does not even know that no single mind is capable of governing a great country. The ablest statesman is he who has the most consummate skill in using the faculties of others, and thus making his administration the joint result of all the best thinking and ripest experience of his age. A dull, narrow man, without experience or political connections, who affects to disdain all advice and to act without assistance, and whose absurd presumption has stranded the ship he undertook to navigate before it is fairly out to sea, will naturally go on from one ridiculous blunder to another. General Grant bids fair to give us the weakest and most rickety administration we have ever had since the beginning of the Government.

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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

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Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $148 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE

Regulated by the Governor.

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Patented June, 1868.

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PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen manufacturers. 7 11mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

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C. P. ROSE,

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William H. Orme, residing in Market street, near Fortieth, who stabbed himself on Wednesday, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, died last evening at the Hospital.

—The first annual report of the Midnight Mission, Rev. George Bringhurst, General Superintendent, has just been published. The Mission Home, at No. 911 Locust street, was opened towards the close of February, 1868, and since then a very large number of females have been entertained. Of these ninety-four remained as inmates for different periods, some of them as long as three months. Nine of the inmates were restored to their parents, and twenty were provided with situations in families. The expenses for the year reached the sum of $6905 08.

—William Price had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Kerr on the charge of robbery. Andrew A. Sipka testified that he resides on S. Broad street, and that not long ago his bedroom was robbed of jewelry to the value of about four hundred dollars. Witness had seen some of the stolen property, which had been recovered by the detectives. He identified a gold chain which was exhibited among the stolen effects. Detective Warnock testified that the chain was attached to a watch which the defendant was wearing. Chief Engu asked that the accused be held for a further hearing, as there were other charges against him, and bail in $3000 was demanded for the appearance of the accused on Thursday next.

—During a fog on the Delaware on Wednesday afternoon, the steamboat Swan, Captain Pryor, plying between this city and Salem, N. J., collided with the steamship Fanita, Captain Freeman, while crossing the Delaware from Delaware City to Salem, the Fanita being on her way to this city from New York. The Swan sank in a few moments in deep water, but her passengers and crew were rescued by those on board the Fanita. At the time of the collision there was an escape of steam on the Swan, by which one or two passengers were scalded. The Swan was built in this city, and was formerly known as the Cohansey. Efforts will be made at once to raise her.

—The twenty-first annual report of the Board of Directors of Girard College for Orphans was sent to Councils yesterday. The report states that eighty orphans were admitted during 1868, and sixty seven have been indentured and discharged, making the present number in the college 510. The pupils are divided into ten sections, five of which, composed of boys under twelve years of age, are placed in charge of governesses, and five, composed of the older boys, are under prefects. There are sixteen classes, and when new pupils are admitted to the college they are assigned to such classes as they are qualified to enter. The working class at the present time numbers thirty boys; they are employed with the carpenter and gardener. The Board state that, in consequence of the increasing difficulty of finding employers who will take boys under indenture, the working class has become too large for our existing facilities for manual labor, and it will soon become necessary to enlarge them by introducing a greater variety of handicrafts; to carry out this plan, a large sum of money will be required for shops, tools, materials, etc." The expenditures during the past year amounted to $135,648·59, of which $109,927·51 was for household expenses.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131½.

—Visitors at the White House are becoming more numerous every day.

—Vice-President Colfax left Washington last evening for the North.

—A delegation from Georgia, headed by Foster Blodgett, waited on the President yesterday.

—South Carolina and Georgia have wheeled into line, and adopted the fifteenth amendment.

—The lease of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad to the Little Miami Road was ratified yesterday.

—Both branches of the Maine Legislature have passed a resolution adopting the fifteenth amendment.

—The terrible pressure upon Senators and members of Congress by office hunters is becoming unendurable.

—It is thought that Major General Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Pacific coast, vice Halleck.

—Ensign Whittaker, who was shot by the boy Chaloner, at the Quevec skating rink, died on Wednesday night.

—The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday defeated the Female Suffrage proposition by a vote of 16 to 58.

—President Grant has sent to the Senate the name of General James Longstreet for Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

—General Badeau's "Military History of U. S. Grant" is being translated into the French, German, and Spanish languages.

—A meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce is to be held, to take measures to commence the sale of cotton for gold.

—During a snow storm yesterday, a house at Point Levi, Canada, was blown down, and a family of three persons buried in the ruins.

—Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, a prominent advocate of female suffrage, is a candidate for the Postmistresship of Washington city.

—Secretary Borie is actively at work in the Navy Department, and we now have the assurance that at last we have a live man and a stout heart at the helm.

—The recent Appropriation bill passed by Congress discharges from the Patent Office twenty-one clerks of the $1400 class and fourteen of the $1200 class.

—A company has been organized at St. Louis to construct a branch railroad from Salt Lake to Ogden, to connect with the Union Pacific Road. Brigham Young has been chosen President.

—A perfect avalanche of begging letters from aspirants for office has fallen upon the President, Vice-President, the different Secretaries, and the representatives of "the great Yankee nation." Let them have peace for awhile.

—The Public Credit bill was discussed in the United States Senate until its adjournment, yesterday. The second section, which legalizes contracts hereafter to be made specifically payable in coin, was, on motion of Mr. Sumner, stricken out.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, March 11.—The following suggestions are an extract from the correspondence of the *Nouveau Monde*, in reference to the settlement of the Alabama claims:—

Here is, perhaps, a way by means of which President Grant could, without loss to the national honor, get out from the humiliating position in which his country has been placed in consequence of Mr. Seward's blunders. It would be to select the Emperor of the French as umpire in the settlement of the Alabama claims. We are morally certain of the opinion of the French Government on that question, and that opinion we know to be favorable to the United States. We are not less certain that a note to Lord Clarendon (an intimate friend of the Emperor) or to Mr. Gladstone, whose policy on every kind of subjects is as much French as it is English, would settle that question in twenty-four hours. In this manner the honor of the United States would be saved, for there is no doubt (in our estimation) that, introduced under such an influence, the proposition of the French Government to offer an honorable reparation to the United States would be accepted by the British Cabinet. This once done, the question of pecuniary compensation would naturally follow the recognition of a wrong done unintentionally, perhaps, but nevertheless done to the great American Republic.

PARIS, March 11.—The *Moniteur* contains the following opinion respecting the annexation of Belgium and of the Rhine to France:—"The truth," says that paper, "is that, owing to the state of our commercial and international intercourse between Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, they must infallibly annex themselves *s'adjoindre* to France. All these countries gravitate in the orbit of France, and their agglomeration on the left bank of the Rhine, raised against French ambition by the uneasiness and jealousy of foreign powers, has no longer any cause of existence. There is no need of a neutral Belgium between a friendly France and a friendly Germany, and this is why, in our opinion, Belgium must soon cease to exist."

PARIS, March 11.—The *Liberte* announces that E. Laboulaye, the author of "Parisien Amerique," is coming to the United States, upon the proposition made to him of paying him $1000 per lecture; he is, besides, promised a triumphant reception by the Loyal League and a nice apartment in one of your fashionable hotels.

HAVRE, March 11.—Gustave Lambert is actively engaged in preparing his expedition to the North Pole by way of the Pacific Ocean. He has just purchased and paid for the ship which is to transport him and his crew to the Arctic regions. The vessel is a Canadian-built three-master, of about one thousand tons burden, very strong, and well adapted to such a trial. Lambert's expedition is creating a general interest in France and all over Europe.

FLORENCE, March 11.—The Italian Government has accepted the official invitation to participate in the universal exposition of fine arts which is to be held at Munich, this year, under the patronage of Ludwig, King of Bavaria.

PARIS, March 11.—The Florence correspondent of the *Liberte* announces that the war estimates have been voted. The Italian army is fixed at a strength of 204,000 men, and 900,000 francs have been voted to better the position of the subaltern officers, whose pay—123 francs per month—was deemed too small.

LONDON, March 11.—The Cabinet is now united in trying to introduce a uniform system of action in the various branches of English administration. The bill quietly presented by Mr. Goshen on the necessity of establishing unity in method of assessments, as a preliminary step to uniting all counties in the same cause and organizing common roads, is meeting with the approval of the great majority of the people. As soon as this bill has passed the House the game law and the road question will be introduced in Parliament. England is now copying to a great extent the local institutions of France.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to the army estimates, showing a reduction of £1,000,000 in the total amount as compared with last year. He said the Government proposed to partially accomplish this saving by reducing the forces in the colonies, except at military stations.

HAVANA, March 11.—It appears that an expedition from the United States, Nassau or Nicaragua has landed on the Cuban coast. The captain of a Spanish vessel which arrived here to-day reports that on Sunday last, while east of Punta Mulas, he saw a fleet consisting of one side-wheel steamer, bark rigged, and three other steamers, schooner rigged, steering northeast. Shortly afterward he passed a side-wheel steamer, bark rigged, anchored two miles from Guincho Keys.

A report has been in circulation for some time past in Cuban circles that an expedition was under way to these shores, bringing cannon, arms, ammunition and recruits for the insurgents.

The Peruvian monitors and their convoys by this time have undoubtedly arrived at St. Thomas. The Spanish war steamer which has been watching them followed them until they had passed the Cuban coast, and returned to this harbor to-day.

A committee of conservative citizens of Matanzas have been organizing a band of volunteers, who are sent out daily in all directions to scour the country, and other towns seem disposed to follow the example of Matanzas. The news from the jurisdiction of Gen. Inegos is favorable to the government.

The Governor of Sagua, having received reinforcements from Villa Clara, has marched with all his available forces against the insurgents.

Government troops have left Santiago and Bayamo to attack the main force of the rebels at Mayari, in the Central department. The government is strengthening the garrison.

A battalion, 250 strong, has arrived at Colonia de St. Domingo.

The vessels which are to convey the political prisoners to Fernando Po sailed to-day, accompanied by a Spanish man-of-war. Among the prisoners to be transported are Castillo, bank president; Egbill, planter, and Reyneline, merchant, all well-known men in high standing in the community.

The government censor has notified the Havana journals that they will hereafter be permitted to publish only official accounts of engagements, giving as a reason that other statements tend to mislead.

Sugar buoyant; sales made on a basis of 9@9¾ reals for No. 12. Exchange on London 10½@11½; on Paris 1@2 discount; on the United States, 60 days, gold, par to 1 discount; short sight 1@2 premium; 60 days, currency, 25½@24½ discount.

HAVANA, March 11.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Advices from Manzanilla to the 7th inst. are to the effect that the troops attacked the insurgents in their intrenchments, near Macaco, and dislodged and routed them, nine of the rebels being killed.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 4.—The steamer Mt. Vernon, Captain Porter, has arrived here from St. Mary's with General Fanbest and a party of revolutionists. She will fitout for an expedition against Salnave in support of the revolutionary President Dominguez.

JOHNSON.

His Brief Speech in Baltimore.

The reception of ex President Johnson, at the Baltimore Exchange, yesterday, ended at 3 P. M., and he was escorted back to Barnum's Hotel. During the afternoon the Fire Department made a fine display and trial in front of the hotel in Monument Square. Dinner was served at half-past 8 P. M. Mr. Johnson took his seat with Major Banks on his right and Governor Bowie on his left. About two hundred persons were present.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McCron, the dinner was partaken of, a fine band meanwhile discoursing music. The cloth being removed, the first toast was read as follows:—

"Our Guest, the Patriot Statesman, Andrew Johnson."—As President of the United States, the bulwark of equal rights, the champion of the only true and permanent union of these States, and the defender and martyr of the Constitution, history will vindicate his fame and record an impeachment of his impeachers, and a verdict of guilty as to them by the votes of future generations of American freemen. Baltimore, standing at the gate of the Capitol, in front of the grand procession advancing to meet and welcome an illustrious citizen in the name of that long line of admiring thousands who await his coming, bids him welcome to a place in the hearts of a great people, for whose protection and happiness he bared his breast to the shafts of calumny, and for their sake hazarded all that is dear to the man and the citizen in his retirement from the seat of the National Government, in the full vigor of his manly faculties, stimulated by the applause of all good citizens, we look with great assurance to his future efforts and influence for the liberation of the captive States of the Union, and the release of their now true and faithful citizens from political slavery. May his life and destiny be radiant in the list of the long line of American patriots, with the blessings of the lovers of the Constitution and Union, which have always been the glory of American citizens."

This toast was received with much applause, when Mr. Johnson responded, as follows:—

Gentlemen:—In rising after the resolution has been read of sentiments therein expressed, for the purpose of making an address, to simply return my thanks for the compliment, I have no speech to make relative to public affairs but what has already been expressed, and in rising now it is only to tender my thanks. I am free to say that during the last four years in the arduous struggle going on for constitutional liberty, in its darkest hour, the confidence and encouragement of the State of Maryland has been encouragement peculiarly sustaining in its character, for when the crisis arrived Maryland seemed to be always standing for the Constitution and the Union. I repeat, my only purpose in rising is to tender my thanks, but I will say, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, and resuming the position of a citizen, I feel more honored than I would to-morrow in being President.

I feel more pride in being an American citizen to-night than I would in being inaugurated President over the ruins of a violated Constitution. Yes, my deliverance is the greatest case of emancipation since the Rebellion. I stand a freeman, and would rather be a freeman than President and be a slave. The speeches you have made me to-day and to-night shall be treasured up as long as one pulsation shall be rent from my heart, and carried with me. Accept my thanks, not as simple utterance, but the expression of a heart overflowing with thanks for the kind reception you have given me.

—India papers report the upsetting of a railway train by coming in contact with a large elephant.

—The rainfall in Calcutta in 1868 was forty-eight per cent. above the average of the last fifteen years.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

A Wife Suddenly Ends a Life of Misery

The Syracuse *Journal* (N. Y.) relates the following details of a suicide:—

On Tuesday morning an inquest in the case of Evaline French, wife of Charles French, who committed suicide, was held. In his testimony, Levi W. Hall said that he was called upon on the Wednesday morning preceding to take the *ante mortem* statement of Mrs. Evaline French. After detailing the appearance of the deceased and her condition, Mr. Hall read and submitted the following statement of Mrs. French, as taken down by him at the time. Mrs. French said:—

"I am fearful I am about to die; I am beyond all hopes of recovery; I took corrosive sublimate this morning, that produced this illness; my husband saw me take it; he did not object to it; he gave me the money to buy it three weeks ago last Monday; I told him before I took it I was going to take it; he told me, 'Take it, you —— fool;' he went away as soon as I took it; he knew it was poison.

"We have had difficulty all the while; I kept the corrosive sublimate all the while in my trunk; he saw it this morning; it was labelled corrosive sublimate; what I have here stated is all true, and I make this statement thinking I am near my death; I have no hopes of recovery; he saw me take the vial out of my trunk last night; he saw what it was and gave it back to me; I bought the corrosive sublimate at the drug store near the Westcott House; my husband did not know I was going to buy it."

Mr. Hall further swore that French, on being arrested, went to his wife's bedside and asked her "if she blamed him?" She replied, "I do not wish to talk with you." He told her "Now is the time to talk," and she said. "You have twitted me of things that never took place, and charged upon me that which I never did."

Mrs. Frances D. Wood sworn—Said she knew of difficulties between deceased and her husband; she had told me that he had ill-used and beaten her; she threatened to kill herself; she had bought poison, and he knew of it; have heard of his turning her out of doors, and taking other females in in her place; could not swear as to the truth of the statement; knew nothing ill of Mrs. French.

After death the body was examined by the Coroner's physician, and the usual condition of the organs after the administration of a powerful poison was found. Mr. French was arrested on the charge of complicity in the death of his wife.

DELAWARE.

The Peach Crop.

Says the Wilmington *Commercial* of Wednesday:—

The peach crop is not injured yet. It is true the usually mild winter has forced the buds to an unusual development for this season of year, but as the recent cold spell was not accompanied by rain, no harm was done either to the leaf, buds, or the larger buds containing the germs of peaches. Levi G. Clark, Esq., of this city, who has 20 000 trees which should bear fruit this season, has just returned from an examination of his orchards in Kent county, and has left with us specimen branches cut from the trees of both early and late varieties. On the latter there is but a slight development of the bud, and they are probably not sufficiently advanced for any weather to utterly destroy them. In the early varieties, however, there is a considerable development, the buds having begun to swell when the recent cold spell came on. We examined these with care and found the embryo peaches inside living and uninjured. The twigs are in our publication office, and any one familiar with fruit culture can readily satisfy himself that they give no evidence of any injury to the fruit.

The great danger now is rain followed by severe cold. The cup like structure of the fruit bud—which is a separate bud, of course, from that which produces the leaf—enables it to hold water which, being once frozen, entirely destroys the infant peach. Should the present rain be followed by freezing weather, the early varieties, if not the whole crop, would be in imminent danger of destruction.

If the crop does fortunately escape all the dangers arising from our variable climate, it promises to be a very large one, the buds being most abundant and the trees in fine, thrifty condition.

Whipping-Post and Pillory.

The same journal gives this also:—Messrs. Killgore and Hare discussed the whipping post question before a large audience, last evening, at the American Mechanics' Hall. The arguments were forcible and elaborate, and each gentleman had done his best to fortify his opinions by statistics. Mayor Valentine, in giving the decision of the judges, complimented the disputants in their courtesy, and then gave the decision in favor of Mr. Killgore and the abolition of the pillory and post. The judges were Hon. J. S. Valentine, John H. Adams, Dr. D. W. Stone, George H. Walter, and Wesley Talley. The first four approved the decision, and Mr. Talley dissented.

The Hat Question in the English House of Commons.

It is curious to observe, writes a London correspondent, the nervousness and wonderment which sit in the faces of the new members of the House of Commons. They have tried to master the numerous and intricate regulations as to what they may do and what they may not do, but forgetfulness ensues, and mistake after mistake is committed. For instance, you may wear your hat as long as you like while you are in your seat, but if you stand with it on your head, there is immediately a shout. I have this week seen a poor country gentleman utterly bewildered by this sort of salutation. He turned to the right and to the left in dismay; but the noise of "Order! order!" interspersed with laughter, continued until a friendly neighbor rose and whispered in his ear that he must remove his hat. Under no circumstances may you wear your hat while you are standing; but even old members are apt to forget this as they enter the chamber, and often stand for a second, just inside, with their hats on. This habit is encouraged, no doubt, by the liberty allowed at the clubs. In every other place where gentlemen meet in England the person who enters a room where others are eating a meal uncovers his head; but in the clubs men stroll about the dining-rooms as they would about the streets, only condescending to sit bareheaded when they are themselves at their food.

This hat question in troublous times has led to many disturbances and quarrels; but it is merely an affair of manner in the cases referred to. I noticed, however, that when the address in reply to the Queen's speech was read to the House of Commons by the Speaker some of the radical members kept their hats on, while every one else showed his respect for the Queen by holding his hat in his hand; and this, I suppose, was intended to be in some way a political demonstration.

How Quickly They Learn!

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* records the following:—

A prosecution was instituted before one of the magistrates of the city, against a freedman who has been driving a good speculation at the expense of others. He had been doing a regular brokerage business in the hiring of negroes. He engaged to furnish planters with hands at so much a head, and when the hands had got upon the premises of the party who had engaged for them, he would induce them to leave and go elsewhere to other parties with whom he had made similar contracts. By this rotary plan of hiring and rehiring of the same negroes to different planters, upon contracts, he has amassed the nice little sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars in a very short while. He, with the negroes thus engaged with him, have been proceeded against for obtaining money under fraudulent devices.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6 17 | MOON Rises..... 6 01
SUN SETS..... 6 03 | HIGH WATER..... 1 58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Gould,
E. A. Souder,
George L. Buzby,
George N. Allen,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 25
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Fairyte	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Mar. 3
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Ariel	New York	Bremen	Mar. 11
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 13
Prussian	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 13
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 18
Star and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 16
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 20
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in Line regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Hudnell & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salem, do.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Bath, do.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. About 5½ A. M. on Wednesday, on Delaware City, during a thick fog, collided with steamboat Swan, hence for Salem, N. J., causing her to sink in a very short time. All the crew were rescued by the Fanita, and brought up to the city.

Italian brig Errichetta, Filliberti, 60 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—not as before reported.

Schr John B. Conner, Bloxom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Barque Village Queen, McGray, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult.

Barque M. B. Milford, Shield, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult.

Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, sailed from Leghorn 17th ult., for Messina.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, from Bucksville, S. C. for Bath, sailed from Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schr Jacob Raymond, Hood, hence for Providence, and E. Nickerson, Pease, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, and J. V. Wellington, Snow, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, cleared at Boston 10th inst., for Swan Island.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, at Jacksonville 3d inst., from New York.

Schr Isaac C. Herts, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 9th inst.

Schr Wm. S. Hilles, Burgess, 14 days from New Orleans, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs R. L. Tay, Baker, from Gloucester; Julia L. Pratt, Post, from Boston; E. McLane, Sleeper, from New London; and Minnie Kinnie Parsons, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Daniel McPhee, at Boston 10th inst. from New Castle, Del.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Newport 9th inst.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, hence, at Oregon Mills, N. C., 1st inst.

Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, hence, at Jacksonville 6th inst.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, hence via Maurice river, N. J., at Oregon Mills, N. C., 26th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A new steam fog whistle has recently been erected by the Government of the Dominion of Canada on Cape Forchu, on the western side of the entrance to Yarmouth Harbor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in close proximity to the Lighthouse, lat. 43 47 28 N., long. 66 9 21 W.

During thick and foggy weather and snow storms the whistle will be sounded for ten seconds in every minute, thus making an interval of fifty seconds between each blast.

The Fog Whistle can be heard in calm weather at a distance of fifteen miles; with the wind, twenty miles; stormy weather from five to eight miles; and against the wind from three to five miles.

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Ottawa, Feb. 26, 1869.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 26wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 19 No. 2500 SOUTH Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN BANKRUPTCY. At Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE CAREY, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

R. L. ASHHURST, Assign
2 26f3t No. 258 S. SIXTH St

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23 } Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF COLK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	57

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT..... Brocande..... Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..... Surmont..... Saturday, Oct. 17
FERRERE..... Duchesne..... Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..... $140 | Second Cabin..... $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin..... $160 | Second cabin..... $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6 } No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2 } No. 132 South Wharves.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 25m w } No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 301 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
QUEEN OF THE GERMAN STAGE,
assisted by a company of first class Artists, engaged by her in Europe, will give
SIX REPRESENTATIONS
OF
GERMAN DRAMA,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 15,
MARIA STUART.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
CATHARINE THE SECOND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17,
MARIANNA.
PRICES.
ADMISSION

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

The Cabinet Reconstructed.

Some weeks ago General Grant, in reply to eager questioners, who expressed great anxiety in regard to his Cabinet, quietly remarked that there need be no uneasiness on that score, for if he should happen to make a mistake it would be a very easy matter to rectify it, and that he would remove his own appointees as readily as those of his predecessor, if the public interests required such action.

Few persons could have then supposed that this remark would be illustrated by the important reorganization which has occurred in the very first week of the new administration. While few office-holders die and none resign, this remark often applies with peculiar force to Cabinet ministers. Witness the wonderful tenacity with which Seward clung to the office of Secretary of State under all the exciting changes of Lincoln's administration as well as the varying moods of Andrew Johnson, from savage hostility to traitors to loving sympathy for the very worst of the Rebels! Witness, also, the adhesiveness with which Welles fastened, as close as a barnacle, to the Navy Department for eight long years!

The peculiar method by which the Government has been administered by some Presidents fully explains why politicians attach such importance to the selection of a Cabinet. The executive functions have occasionally been placed so completely in the control of the heads of departments, that in affairs of diplomacy, finance, war, or of internal polity, little more remained for the occupant of the White House than to play the part of an amiable automaton, while seven powerful ministers pulled the moving wires.

As there is no danger that Grant will sink into this slough, it is a matter of comparatively little importance who is in the Cabinet, but the country has good cause for rejoicing in the selections he has made. In detail they challenge criticism, and as a whole the new administration will command unqualified approval.

Despite Mr. Washburne's usefulness in Congress, and his irresistible claims to the confidence of the country and the gratitude of the President, his appointment as Secretary of State was a surprise to himself as well as the nation. No man had a better right to select his own field of political labor, and his resignation as Secretary of State and appointment as Minister to France have been followed by the choice of a very worthy and distinguished successor. Hamilton Fish is one of the best of the polished old school of American statesmen. His experience as a Congressman, Governor, and United States Senator, combined with his training and ability as a lawyer, and the varied acquirements gained by careful intellectual culture and foreign travel, admirably qualify him for his important position. He cannot fail to command admiration at home and respect abroad.

There could have been no happier termination of the Treasury imbroglio than the appointment of Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury. The fidelity and ability he has displayed in important State and national offices, including his important services as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, give a sure guarantee of his successful management of the national finances. Pennsylvanians will be especially gratified with the fact that Mr. Boutwell is a firm advocate of a protective system. In a speech which he delivered at a Massachusetts State Convention, last fall, he strongly advocated gradual contraction until paper money "approximates in value to the standard of coin," and he predicted that the credit of the country would be so completely restored by the election of Grant that the nation could "issue bonds payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a low rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars." Time will show to what extent these utterances as a stump-speaker foreshadow his policy as a statesman and his sagacity in divining future events.

There is great propriety in the appointment of General Rawlins as Secretary of War. He was a personal friend and neighbor of Grant before the war, and during all its trials and the exciting events which have followed it, he was Grant's favorite aid and counsellor. The country will admire and applaud the disposition which clutches with hooks of steel a companion tested in so many varied scenes, especially when, as in this instance, the recipient of the confidence of the President is admirably qualified for the duties of his new position.

Binckley commenced to froth at the mouth as soon as Andrew Johnson left Washington, and when the paroxysm left him he found himself under heavy bail for making a cowardly attack upon Mr. Harland, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It's a pity that Binckley was not choked to death by the whooping cough, unless he has not yet reached that stage in his infantile career when this complaint might be expected to prostrate him.

Andrew Johnson is overwhelmed with joy at his deliverance from the burdens and slavery of Presidential life. If his joy exceeds that of the American people at their deliverance from him, he must, indeed, be blessed with very exuberant spirits.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

In urging, a few days ago, the expediency of taxing all species of property for the support of the city government, we estimated the amount of real estate in this city which has been wholly exempted from the burdens of taxation at more than $40,000,000, according to the assessed value. The official statement published by us yesterday showed that our estimate was not a dollar too high, the amount being within a few thousand dollars of $41,000,000. The following statement shows the total assessed value of real estate in the city subject to the different rates of taxation, in comparison with the amount exempt from taxation:—

	Subject to Taxation.	Exempt from Taxation.	Percentage of whole
City rate	$416,029 699	$39,283 480	9
Suburban rate	24,256 286	1,130,360	4·5
Farm rate	21,772,642	556 660	2·5
Total	$462,058,627	$40,970,380	8 1

Thus it will be seen that, as the laws now stand, over eight per cent. of the entire real estate in the city is released from all the burdens of taxation, a state of affairs which certainly needs a summary remedying. The following figures show the amount of money which, during the current year, is practically wrenched from our tax-burdened citizens to support so-called charitable, educational, and religious institutions:—

Tax on $39 283,480, at city rates, $1 80	$707.103
" $1,130 360, at suburban rates, $1·20	13,564
" $556,660, at farm rates, $0·90	5 009
Grand total	$725 676

The $416,029,699 which are now taxed at the full city rate, $1·80, will yield during the present year $7,488,534·58, while if to this sum were added the amount exempt from taxation, making $455,313,179, the same amount of revenue would be realized with the tax rate at $1·64 only; and if the tax were to remain at $1·80 the revenue of the city would be increased, as is shown above, by more than $700,000, sufficient to enable us to get through the year without the customary addition to the floating and funded debts. There are unquestionably some species of property which are justly entitled to exemption, but it is so difficult to draw the dividing line that the exemption of any property whatever inevitably leads, as it has always led, to the grossest and most scandalous abuses. The whole thing is wrong in theory, and we cannot hope to make it any better than it is in practice. For this reason the Legislature should not hesitate to come to the relief of our citizens, and those of the State at large, by repealing every law which exempts a dollar's worth of real estate from the burdens of taxation. Senator Nagle has introduced a half-way measure looking to the accomplishment of this object; but it is to be hoped that it will be perfected by including burial grounds within the reach of the tax-gatherer, before it is put upon its passage.

Legislative Iconoclasm.

It is with a sensation approaching astonishment that we read the proceedings of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Amid the dreary waste of bills that have "something in them" we encounter, for the first time during the present session, an attempt at changing the fundamental principles of the common law, as it has been handed down to us through the centuries. And the most astonishing part of the whole business is the fact that our legislative iconoclast, who rejoices in the name of Andrew Jackson Herr, and hails from Dauphin county, has had the temerity to raise his hand against one of the most sacred images in the temple of the law.

The principle familiar to the profession as "the Rule in Shelley's Case" is based upon several cases found in the antiquated series of reports known as the Year Books, which contain the decisions of the English courts during the period from 1154 to 1547, the earliest case in which the principle is set forth occurring in the year 1172, nearly seven centuries ago. The rule is thus quaintly worded by Lord Coke:—

"When the ancestor, by any gift or conveyance, taketh an estate of freehold, and in the same gift or conveyance an estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs, in fee or in tail, *the heirs* are words of limitation of the estate, and not words of purchase."

Deprived of its technical obscurities, the principle may be thus stated: When a person is vested with an estate for life or for some other uncertain period, and in the same deed, will, or other instrument by which he receives this estate, an estate of the same legal or equitable character, either with or without the interposition of another estate, is vested in "his heirs," the "heirs of his body," or "his issue," to be held absolutely by them, the first person named is himself vested absolutely with the estate, and may dispose of it in the same manner as any other property belonging to him without restriction of any kind.

Perhaps there is not, in the whole range of the law affecting real property, a principle which has given rise to more research and discussion than the Rule in Shelley's Case. The works of the great commentators and the decisions of the courts of both England and this country are filled with it, and at last all the points on which it can possibly be brought to bear have been so elaborated by the standard authorities of the common law, that it has become one of the clearest and most unquestionable principles of the unwritten code. Chancellor Kent, in his celebrated Commentaries, says that "it has certainly the pretension of high antiquity, and has been firmly established as an axiom of the English law of real property for more than five hundred years." Not only is it firmly established in England, but, as Kent says, it "has been received and adopted in the United States as part of the system of the common law," having been recognized as binding in nearly, if not quite, every State in the Union, from the time when the principle involved was first called in question by litigation. In Pennsylvania it was recognized and enforced as early as the year 1754, and since that date has never been called in question. In the State of New York, alone, we believe, has it been tampered with by legislation, a law counteracting the principle having been passed in that State about thirty years ago.

Various reasons are assigned by the authorities for the rule, the principal one being, according to Blackstone, the desire to facilitate the alienation of landed property, by throwing it into the track of commerce one generation sooner, the result of vesting the inheritance absolutely in the person first named in the deed or will, and thereby giving him the power to dispose of it without restriction.

The rule undoubtedly originated in the desire of the courts to modify, as much as possible, the harsh terms of the old feudal system, by which the real estate of England was so tied up as to render its alienation almost impossible. It is true that, at times, the application of the rule may work an apparent hardship, by defeating the intention of a person who wishes to tie up his property; but the courts are always liberal in applying the principle to the interpretation of wills, and when the testator has clearly, expressly, and specifically declared his intention to restrict the life estate, it is invariably held that the rule does not apply, although, in the case of regular conveyances by deed, the principle is always rigidly enforced. The only result that could possibly be attained by ignoring the rule would be the facilitation of limited settlements of real estate, without enlarging the capacity of persons owning such property to make them; and against such settlements the whole spirit of the law has been wisely directed for centuries, in the manifest interest of public policy.

It is against this venerable rule of construction, as applied to wills alone, that Mr. Herr directs his efforts in the bill introduced by him on Tuesday last. It expressly provides that in all cases arising under wills to which the Rule in Shelley's Case has been heretofore applied, the estate of the tenant for life shall be strictly limited, without the power in him to dispose of it according to his pleasure. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it is to be hoped that it will receive a very careful consideration before it is enacted into a law. The principle of the Rule in Shelley's Case has been so carefully defined, and applied for so many centuries, that it should not be thoughtlessly overthrown. Says Chancellor Kent, while discussing the subject under consideration:—

"All the great property lawyers justly insist upon the necessity and importance of stable rules; and they deplore the perplexity, strife, litigation, and distress which result from the pursuit of loose and conjectural intentions, brought forward to counteract the settled and determinate meaning of technical expressions."

Our lawmakers should keep this warning before them in legislating upon questions of such great importance. They should also remember that there are hundreds of points arising under the common law upon which the authorities are still at loggerheads, as they are not upon the Rule in Shelley's Case; and if they desire to tamper in any way with the common law, let them turn their attention where there is more apparent necessity for immediate action. If the Rule in Shelley's Case be abrogated at this late day, not only will it give rise to a vast amount of vexatious litigation, but the ground which has been so faithfully and painfully cultivated by the greatest jurists of England and America will have to be gone over again, starting from a different point and working upon a different principle. As a general rule, it is wise to let well enough alone.

Pennsylvania Cities.—The following is a list of several cities in this State, with their estimated population, based on the vote of last October, and allowing six and a half persons to each voter:—

Reading	39,817	Allentown	16 685
Scranton	29,601	York	11 937
Harrisburg	25,135	Erie	14,274
Lancaster	24 651	Pottsville	13 552
Williamsport	19,792	Norristown	13,416
Wilkesbarre	16,706		

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Allegheny are of course the largest cities in the State, but the Arithmetic Man who concocted the table did not think it worth while to bother with them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Citizen Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS. 1 26 3m

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Fifth Army Corps Legion will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, March 13, at DISTRICT COURT ROOM, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, to perfect the organization, at 7½ o'clock.
Colonel E. G. SELLERS,
Colonel RICHARD ELLIS,
Captain A. M. K. STORRIE. 1t*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock M.
The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Professor ALFRED STILLE, M. D.
R. E. ROGERS,
3 11 2t Dean of Medical Faculty.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day at their Banking House, under the new organization, with a new capital of $200,000, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors—J. Henry Askin, Robert Clark, Samuel Miller, James C. Kelly, John Ferreira, Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., John Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross, A. C. Roberts.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day, A. C. ROBERTS was elected President, J. HENRY ASKIN Vice President, and L. B. KASER Assistant Cashier.
3 10 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Office General Freight Agent,
No. 1304 MARKET street,
Philadelphia, March 4, 1869.
NOTICE.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
March 1, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
2 25t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the NEW ERA OIL LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY, will be held on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock P.M., at the office, No. 510 WALNUT Street.
By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Philadelphia, March 12, 1869. 3 12 3t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary 1 11 3m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 wf3m

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 2 mwf

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and palatable. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuth's 4

MR. STEWART GOES HOME.

President Grant
Says he can't,
Though he would like to do it,
Have things fixed,
Which now are so mixed,
To accommodate Mr. Stewart.

Though with much pleasure
The National Treasure
Stewart would take the care of,
Changing the laws
Unless for good cause
Is a thing we ought to beware of.

Back to his store,
Just as before,
Stewart peacefully goes,
Making a call
AT GREAT BROWN HALL
To purchase some new Spring Clothes.

Safe in our Store,
Just as before,
Sell we, for ready cash payment,
To the great and the small,
The Stewarts and all,
Elegant, Cheap Spring Raiment.

Greenback notes for Business Coats are still a legal-tender, and citizen's clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL in truly regal splendor. We've told you before, and tell you again, now is your chance, good gentlemen.
Coats, Pants, Vests, and all, horribly cheap
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Pelton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.
Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12trp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
From the Press of
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
GLENNAIR; Or, Life in Scotland. By Helen Hazlett, author of "Heights of Edgeberg." 12mo., $1 50
RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN AND THINGS at Washington during the Third of a Century. By L. A. Gobright. 12mo. cloth. $1·75.
STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. A Book of Essays. By Miss Mary Preston. 16mo., cloth, $1.
MABEL CLIFTON, A Novel. By Frank Brierwood. 12mo., cloth, $1·50.
MAROONERS' ISLAND. By the author of "The Young Marooners." 16mo., cloth, ill., $1 50.
THINK AND ACT. A series of articles pertaining to Men and Women, Work and Wages. By Virginia Penny. One volume, 12mo., cloth. Price, $1·50.
Orders from the trade solicited.
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street,
3 10 wfm 3t Philadelphia.

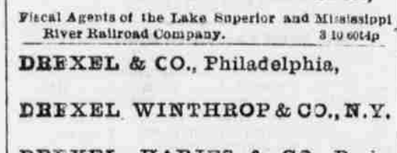
PORTER & COATES
Have now open their New and Elegant
BOOK STORE,
In the Spacious Marble Building,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street,
(With an entirely new and elegant stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Every Book will be sold RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 3 11 rp

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON, HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,
Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $5; Fine quality, $7.



Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent, easy-fitting ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.
The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these fac similes will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 9rp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTilated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 fmp

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
PRESENT PRICE,
Ninety-five and Interest.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N.Y.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.
Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.
Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. 3 10 12trp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL, STOCK and FIXTURES of a first-class wholesale and retail Grocery Store, on MARKET Street, opposite Farmers' Market. Inquire No. 143 MARKET Street, or No. 115 S. WATER Street. 3 11 3t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, First class Houses.
WILLIAM B. WEISS
3 12 3t* No. 3936 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1129 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 9tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKYS & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 910 ARCH Street

WORKS OF ART.

SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.
THIS EVENING,
At Half-past Seven o'clock,
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION
OF
R. H. GRATZ
Will be Sold Without Reserve,
AT
No. 1231 CHESNUT Street.
THOS. BIRCH & SON,
3 11 2t AUCTIONEERS.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [3 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Reds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 fmwf

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

SPRING—1869.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES,
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 tfrp ETC. ETC.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
3 3 tf T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street, 1 13wfm1

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 3 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, No. 909 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in the drama of *The Emerald Ring*.

AT THE CHESNUT C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company will appear on Tuesday evening next in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Fanny Janauschek will appear on Monday evening next with her German troupe in Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart*.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their third concert of the season at the Academy of Music on to-morrow evening. The last public rehearsal will take place this afternoon at Horticultural Hall.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall presents a great variety of attractive features, and it has achieved a great popularity. One hundred gifts are distributed to the audience at each performance. A gift matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

JOHN B GOUGH, Esq., will repeat his lecture on "Circumstances," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, March 22. Tickets will be for sale at Ashmead's book store, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending February 25, 1869, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia:—

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco; James Wilcox, New York; F. H. Daniels, Brooklyn, Rev. F. Babbitt, Nyack, New York; James R. Smith, New York; Miss Campbell, Dresden; Mrs. M. E Brantingham, Master F. E. Brantingham; Miss E. K. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.; Arthur C. Walworth, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Philo Parsons, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Roberta E. Johns, Cleveland, Ohio; Judge John E Sandstron, New Orleans; Miss H. M. Gibbs, New York; Rinaldo M. Waters and family, New York; J. Q A Warren, Boston; T. H. Bartlett, Rome; Isaac E Bain, Kinderhook, New York; Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, New York; George D. Strong, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Judson; Charles E. Heuberer, New York; George C. Wilson, Springfield, Mass; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, William K. Wilson, Miss Louise K. Kumbel, Brooklyn, New York; E. W. Shippen, Meadville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eno, Miss N. Eno, W. P. Eno; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Horace Bonham, York, Pa.; Charles B. Wood, New York; Charles Frederick Wood; Alpheus Hardy and family, Boston.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1868.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1868.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1868.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 134 RACE Street
5R

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Boutwell's Commission —He Enters upon His Duties at Once.

THE EXPENSES OF SPAIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Cabinet Meeting To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A Cabinet meeting was held to day at the Executive Mansion, there being present Messrs. Washburne, Creswell, Cox, Borie, Hoar, Boutwell, and Rawlins. Major-General Schofield was also present. Secretary Boutwell received his commission from the State Department during the Cabinet Session, and will probably enter on his duties at the Treasury Department this afternoon.

He was met upon his arrival at the office to-day by a number of anxious applicants for places, some of whom were anxious to serve as collectors and assessors of internal revenue, as well as others who were willing to accept any position that could be obtained, ranging from the higher offices of the Treasury Department to first-class clerk.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Ward offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a resolution to prevent frauds in naturalization, and to secure the surrender of fraudulent naturalization papers. A motion to lay on the table was lost and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to define felonies and misdemeanors, and to regulate peremptory challenges, being the bill which was passed last session by the House, but not acted on by the Senate. A motion being made to lay it on the table, Mr. Churchill withdrew the bill.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to extend bounties to drafted men. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, being his bill of last session as it had passed the two houses on the report of the conference committee.

Mr. Allison moved to strike out the second section legalizing gold contracts.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost. Yeas, 58, nays 88.

Mr. Allen's amendment striking out the second section was agreed to. Yeas 86, nays 59, and the bill was then passed.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, March 12.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000f. since last week.

The Spanish Expenses.

MADRID, March 12—Figuera, Minister of Finance, has asked for a loan of 1,000,000,000 reals to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 12.—A delegation from the New York Corn Exchange is now here, and a public meeting will be held on 'Change to-morrow, when matters of importance to the commercial interests of this State and the great West will be discussed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

What is Said of Them in Washington.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says:—

The New Orleans appointments are the subject of much discussion. The selection of Sidney A. Stockdale as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana gives unanimous satisfaction. He was strongly indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and by the merchants, as well as by his political friends. This selection illustrates forcibly General Grant's knowledge of men. Mr. Stockdale first came to his notice as a private in Governor Ogiesby's regiment of Illinois infantry. He was under his eye from that time until the war closed, serving at last as Provost Marshal on the General's staff. Thence he went to New Orleans as Deputy Collector of Customs under Collector (now Senator) Kellogg. He is a young man of unquestioned ability and integrity, and will give satisfaction, beyond doubt.

The appointment of James F. Casey as Collector of the Port is not so heartily commended by the Louisiana people here, though his ability, integrity, and fitness are fully conceded. He is a brother-in-law of the President, and the propriety of the selection is the only objection seriously urged against him. This must give way when it is remembered that the President becomes directly responsible for the management of the Custom-house, and there can be no doubt that he means to hold Mr. Casey to that responsibility. Personally the new collector is a man of fine presence and address, affable and courteous, and even if judged solely from his appearance, it is evident the President has made no mistake in the man.

The nomination of General Longstreet as Surveyor of the Port is received with a diversity of sentiment. Many of the Republicans are pleased with it, and it was endorsed by the New Orleans Republican editors here. Some of the ex-Union soldiers denounce it in severe terms, but everybody concedes General Longstreet's ability and integrity, and of its salutary and reassuring effect upon the mass of the Southern people there can be no doubt. There will probably be considerable discussion on his confirmation, and much curiosity is manifested to see the effect produced upon the country by this experiment.

—The *Moniteur* speaks of Field-Marshal Grant.

—Marfori has purchased a large amount of real estate in Paris.

—Mrs. Buffum, of Chicago, insists that Amen shall hereafter be Awomen.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 1mrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Public Credit—The House Commitee on Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The House Committees.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on Elections:—Messrs. Paine, Churchill, Heaton, Cessna, Butler of Tennessee, Stevenson, Burdett, Burr, and Randall. He also stated that the remainder of the committees would be announced on Monday.

The Public Credit Bill.

The House, by a vote of 96 to 46, has passed Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. It was amended by striking out the second section.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159¾	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	37¼	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Toledo & Wabash	66¾
Mich. Southern	97½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	66¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78
Chi. and N. W. com	81¾	Adams Express	60¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	36¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¾	Tenn. 6s, new	65¼
Pitts. & F. W.	118¾	Gold	131¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	99¾	Market steady.	

—Weston is now lecturing on "Perseverance."

—The Norwich, Connecticut, Evil One is supposed to be a lively youth with horse-shoes fastened on his boots.

—A negro nurse in Louisville revenged herself on the parents by making her *protégé* drink lye until it died.

—Chicago thinks Milwaukee a small town "because it hadn't women enough to quarrel at its convention."

—Debates in the Louisiana Legislature are conducted partly in English, partly in French, and sometimes in German.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE TOWER OF LONDON.

We give the following extracts from Mr. W Hepworth Dixon's new work, "The Queen's Tower," in addition to those we have already published:—

No Cross, No Crown.

On the day of her triumph, as she sat brooding in her closet, listening artfully to Renard, Mary consented to give up her cousin, if not her sister, to the minister of Charles the Fifth. Jane had been sentenced by the court and reprieved by time. Seven months had passed since her nine days' reign was over; the author of her offense had paid the penalties of his crime; and in the recent stir no man had even breathed her name. Her youth, her innocence, her beauty, had won all hearts to her; even those of Father Feckenham the Queen's confessor, and Sir John Brydges the Queen's lieutenant. But Renard called for blood; and Mary was little more than a scribe in Renard's hands.

That day, on the eve of which Queen Mary sat in her closet with her Spanish councilor, was Ash Wednesday; and Mary, on consenting that her cousin should not live forty hours longer, called to her presence Father Feckenham, whom she had just made Dean of St. Paul's and Abbot of Westminster; and bade him go to the deputy's house in the Tower, with news that Lady Jane must die, and see what could be done to save her soul. Father Feckenham, though a coarse man, was not a bad man. As a divine, he was learned and ingenious; one in whose power of dealing with backsliders the Queen had a boundless faith. That he failed with Lady Jane, that he got angry with her, that his speeches to her made him hateful in the eyes of men, were more his misfortunes than they were his faults. A good deal must be allowed to a man who honestly thinks he has power to bind and to loose, in his dealing with those who in his opinion are trifling with the fate of immortal souls. Feckenham, who brought down his message of death to the Tower, was startled to see that girl receive his news with a sad and welcome smile. It seemed to him out of nature, almost out of grace. He spoke to her of her soul; of the sin of men; of the need for repentance; but he found her calm and happy, at peace with the world, and at one with God. He talked to her first of faith, of liberty, of holiness; then of the sacraments, the Scriptures, and the universal Church. She knew all these things better than himself; and she held a language about them far beyond his reach. With a sweet patience, she put an end to the debate by saying that since she had only a few hours now to live she needed them all for prayer.

The Dean was moved, as men of his order are seldom moved. Convert this girl in a day! Worn as he was in church affairs, he knew that no skill of his would be able, in one winter day, to avail him against one who combined a scholar's learning with a woman's wit. If her soul was to be saved—and the Father was anxious to save her soul—that order for her execution on Friday morning must be stayed. With the sweet voice pulsing in his ear, he rowed back to Whitehall, and told the vindictive Queen, with the bold energy of a priest, that her orders for that execution on Friday must be withdrawn. With much ado, the Queen gave way; but she feared the anger of Feckenham even more than that of Renard; and the puzzled Father went back to the Tower to resume his task. Jane was kind but cold. She had no use for him and his precepts in her final hour on earth. His going to court about her sentence gave her pain. She did not want to die; at seventeen no one wants to die; but she did not like the Queen to add one day to her life, under the hope that she would act as Dudley and Warwick had done, in giving up their faith. That was a sacrifice she could never make. When Feckenham told her the warrants for Friday were recalled, she merely said she was willing to die, if the Queen, her cousin, was minded to put the law in force against her. For the rest, she only wanted to be left alone.

"You are not to die to-morrow," he persisted.

"You are much deceived," said Jane, "if you think I have any desire of longer life."

When Feckenham returned to the Queen with a report of his second interview, Mary became wild with rage. She bade her secretaries draw up warrants for her death. She sent for Grey, who was a prisoner in the country. There were ways of adding bitterness to death, and Mary studied and employed them all. She could separate the husband from his wife in their last hours on earth; she could march Guilford under Lady Jane's window as he went by to execution; she could drive the cart with his dead body past her door; she could prepare a scaffold on the open green, under Lady Jane's eyes; she could bring up Grey to see his daughter slain; she could refuse to let her have a minister of her own faith to pray with her; she could send her Jesuits and confessors to disturb the solemnity of her final night on earth. All these things she could do, and she did; and all these things must have been of Mary's will.

Renard required that Jane should be put away; that sacrifice was wanting to confirm the conquest made by Spain; but Renard could have no motive for adding to the bitterness of her death.

The priests sent down by Mary to the Tower were Lady Jane's worst tormentors. They would not be denied; they pushed past her women, and when they got into her chamber, they would not go away.

The long reports which have been printed of their contention with her may not be exact, but they have that rough kind of likeness to the truth which a common rumor bears to actual fact. When Feckenham was tired out with argument, he is said to have exclaimed, "Madam, I am sorry for you; I am assured we shall not meet again." To which Jane is said to have answered, "It is most true, sir; we shall never meet again, unless God should turn your heart:" not a word of which "happy retort," we may be sure, ever passed the lips of Lady Jane.

The tussle on the bread and wine was no doubt sharp, for that was the dogma most in dispute. "Do you deny that Christ is present in the bread and wine?" "The broken bread," said Jane, "reminds me of the Saviour broken for my sins; the wine reminds me of the blood shed on the cross." She meant to say that Christ was ministerially, but not bodily, present present in the bread and wine. "But did He not say," put in the Father, "Take, eat, this is my body?" "Yes," she answered, "just as He said, I am the vine." It was a figure, not a fact.

Feckenham at length retired, and Jane withdrew into the upper chamber to compose her mind, to write a farewell to her father, and to wait on God in prayer.

She was not aware that her father had been arrested, still less that he was on his way to the Tower. The tender note which she addressed to him ended in these words:—

"Thus, good father, I have opened unto you the state wherein I stand; my death at hand, to you, perhaps, it may seem woful; yet to me there is nothing can be more welcome than from this rule of misery to aspire to that heavenly throne with Christ my Saviour, in whose steadfast faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter so to write to the father) the Lord continue to keep you, so at the last we may meet in heaven."

When it was known in the Tower that warrants were out, and that Jane would die on Monday morning, every one became eager to get some token from her, to catch a last word from her lips, a final glance from her eye. To Thomas Brydges, the deputy, in whose house she had lived nearly eight months, she gave a small book of devotions, bound in vellum, containing two scraps of her writing and a few words by Lord Guilford; one of her notes being addressed to Brydges himself, in words which must have gone to his soul:—"Call upon God to incline your heart to His laws, to quicken you in His way, and not to take the word of truth utterly out of your mouth."

On Sunday Guilford sent to ask her for a final interview; but this sad parting she declined, as useless now, fit for stage heroes only, which they were not. She bade him be of good cheer; and seeing how weak he had been, it is only right to say that the poor boy took his fate quietly, like a man. Sunday morning she spent in prayer and reading; her book, a copy of the Greek Testament; in which she observed a blank leaf at the end, and, taking up her pen, wrote some last words to her darling sister, Lady Catharine Grey, the heiress of all her rights and miseries:—

"I have sent you, good sister Kate, a book of which, although it be not outwardly rimmed with gold, yet inwardly it is more worth than precious stones. It is the book, dear sister, of the law of the Lord; His testament and last will, which He bequeathed to us wretches, which shall lead you to eternal joy."

Closing the sacred book, she gave it to Elizabeth Tylney, her gentlewoman, praying her to carry it after she was dead to Lady Catharine, as the last and best token of love. She then composed herself to prayer. Early next day, before it was yet light, the carpenters were heard beneath her window fitting up the block on which she was to die. When she looked out upon the green she saw the archers and lancers drawn up, and Guilford being led away from the Lieutenant's door. She now sat down and waited for her summons to depart. An hour went slowly by; and then her quick ear caught the rumble of a cart on the stones. She knew that the cart contained poor Guilford's body, and she rose to greet the corse as it passed by. Her women, who were all in tears, endeavored to prevent her going to the window, from which she could not help seeing the block and headsman waiting for her turn; but she gently forced them aside, looked out on the cart, and made the dead youth her last adieu.

Brydges and Feckenham now came for her. Her two gentlewomen could hardly walk for weeping; but Lady Jane, who was dressed in a black gown, came forth with a prayer book in her hand, a heavenly smile on her face, a tender light in her eyes. She walked modestly across the green, passed through the files of troopers, mounted the scaffold, and then turning to the crowd of spectators, softly said:—

"Good people, I am come hither to die. The fact against the Queen's highness was unlawful; but touching the procurement and desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I wash my hands thereof, in innocency, before God, and in the face of you, good Christian people, this day."

She paused, as if to put away from her the world, with which she had now done forever. Then she added:—

"I pray you all, good Christian people, to bear me witness that I die a true Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by no other means than the mercy of God, in the merits of the blood of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. And now, good people, while I am alive, I pray you to assist me with your prayers." Kneeling down, she said to Feckenham, the only divine whom Mary would allow to come near her, "Shall I say this psalm?" The Abbot faltered, "Yes." On which she repeated, in a clear voice, the noble psalm, "Have mercy upon me, O God, after Thy great goodness; according to the multitude of Thy mercies do away mine offenses."

When she had come to the last line she stood up on her feet, and took off her gloves and kerchief, which she gave to Elizabeth Tylney. The Book of Psalms she gave to Thomas Brydges, the Lieutenant's deputy. Then she untied her gown, and took off her bridal gear. The headsman offered to assist her; but she put his hands gently aside, and drew a white kerchief round her eyes. The veiled figure of the executioner sank at her feet, and begged her forgiveness for what he had now to do. She whispered in his ear a few soft words of pity and pardon; and then said to him openly, "I pray you despatch me quickly." Kneeling before the block, she felt for it blindly with her open fingers. One who stood by her touched and guided her hand to the place which it sought; when she laid down her noble head, and saying, "Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit," passed, with the prayer on her lips, into her everlasting rest.

Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley.

The fact of Cranmer having been lodged in the Gate house, once known as the Garden tower, now as the Bloody tower, has not been noted by the thousand and one historians of his age. It was recorded at the time by a resident in the Tower whose diary is still extant; and the fact now, tardily recovered from the waste of time may throw some light on a story which is confessed to be one of the puzzling pages in a great man's life.

From the day of his arrest, Cranmer appeared in a new part. He had never been deemed a coward. Even those who loved him least had given him credit for the virtues and passions of a genuine man. As a student and a priest, he had been daring and original in a high degree. He had thought for himself. He had thwarted and opposed his clerical superiors. He had been bold enough to marry, not once, but twice. When every one else hung back in doubt as to the best way of dealing with the great divorce, his learning gave the clue, and his spirit supplied the force, by which Henry was delivered from his matrimonial chains. Since that time he had passed through a thousand of those trials which are said to temper and steel men's minds. He had sent brave knights to the block. He had knelt by the feet of dying queens. He had watched the flames lick up the flesh of martyred saints. Nothing in his course of life led any one to suspect that he feared to die. Up to the very hour of his arrest in council, his conduct had been stout; for, knowing how Queen Mary loathed him, he did not falter; and hearing of her march on London he did not fly. What hindered him from passing into France? To the friends who urged his flight, he proudly said it was fit that he should stay, considering the post he held, and show that he was not afraid to own the changes which had been made in the late King's time.

Yet, from the day when he was seized and clapped in the Garden tower, his stomach began to fail. Brave old Latimer lay in the adjoining Garden house; and in a room which he could see from his window, dwelt the young and innocent Lady Jane. But the soul which animated Latimer and Lady Jane appears to have been scared out of Cranmer in that hour of need. No doubt the hardships of his cell were great; for the winter months were cold; and though he dined with the Lieutenant, he was probably kept without a fire. Cranmer could not treat his situation as a theme for jokes. How could he tell whether some new Forrest might not break upon his sleep? He heard that the Queen was thirsting for his blood; he knew that Renard, a minister to whom the assassin's knife was a familiar thought, was at her side. Yet seeing that the primate felt no hope, it would have been manlier in him to affect no fear. The Queen, knowing how much he had been her enemy and her mother's enemy, was in no mood to forget her wrongs. Indeed, those wrongs were not of a kind which lonely and unhappy women like Mary can forgive; since they touched the honor of her birth, and the purity of her mother's name. With the dark blood and the brooding passions of her mother's race, Mary had the strength to bear, but not the virtue to forbear. Nor, in such a case as hers, could a woman be expected to see the merit of an act of grace. Not only had this man's crafty brain suggested the scheme by which Catharine could be put away, but his audacious tongue had summoned that royal lady to his court, and on her failure to obey had given his judgment of divorce against her; branding her child, now Queen, as a bastard; telling her, as a man of God, that while she had been calling herself Henry's wife, she had been actually wallowing in mortal sin. Could such an offender be forgiven? Mary told her Spanish adviser that until Cranmer was in the Tower she had never known one joyful day.

In the middle of September he was lodged in the Bloody Tower. Winter was coming on; and his health began to droop. In November he was suffered to leave his cell and walk in the garden below, under Latimer's window. The winter was so cold, that Latimer sent his servant to tell the Lieutenant, with pathetic humor, that unless he took more care he would give him the slip. When Sir John Brydges, fearing lest the prelate meant to escape, ran from his pleasant fireside to the Garden house, the good old man assured him there was no cause for fear. "They mean," he said, "to burn me; now unless you give me some wood in my chamber I shall die of cold."

On the arrest of Wyat and the Kentish men, the London prisons were so choked with inmates that many of the city churches had to be used as jails. One church received four hundred captives. The Tower, especially, overflowed. Little Ease was crammed, and many of the Kentish gentlemen were thrust into the crypt. Some clergymen were sent to Newgate, some to the Fleet. Among other changes of cells and prisoners, Ridley and Latimer were put into Cranmer's room in the Garden tower—an opportunity of which they had never dreamt, and of which they made the highest use. Thrown together in the Garden tower, they kept up each other's spirits by holding conferences on faith and works, which their friends found means to copy down and print. At Sir John Brydges' table, to which they walked by way of the wall terrace, afterwards known as Raleigh's walk, they met the Queen's confessor, Feckenham, who talked to them of the bread and wine, as he had done with Lady Jane, and strove to entrap them by his crafty words. Above all, they searched the Scriptures in their lonely rooms; but in no end of finding in Holy Writ the evidence in proof of a bodily presence in the bread and wine, they satisfied their souls that mass could never be offered as a sacrifice for sin. Yet Mary's end was gained in some degree. The cold and misery of the Bloody tower broke Cranmer's spirit, as it had helped in some degree to break Dudley's spirit; so that the priest who, in Lambeth, had been little less than a hero, became, when he was removed to Oxford, little better than a craven. Mary felt that in Cranmer she could humiliate the Reformation. And she was right. The high deeds of many years have not sufficed to cover the weakness of a day, when the chosen champion of religious freedom set his seal to a recantation and denial of the most cherished sentiments of his life.

The only excuse that can be made for Cranmer is, that his flesh was frail, that he was greatly tried, that his denial was drawn from him, as it were, on the rack. When he found the Queen obdurate, he withdrew his denial, and met his death like a martyr. Peace to his soul!

Latimer and Ridley also passed through fire to their Father's house.

DISASTER.

Terrific Steam Boiler Explosion.

Nunda (March 9) Cor. of Rochester Union.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred this morning at the large steam flooring and lumber mills of Van Riper & Co., a few rods from Nunda station, on the Northwestern division of the Erie Railway. The explosion occurred about half past 9 o'clock, and resulted in the instant death of three men—A. H. Gilbert, a partner in the mill, and the engineer, Charles C. Eble, an engineer who came here this morning, seeking employment in the mill, and J. B. Payn, who had stepped into the engine room while waiting to take a train for the oil country, and seriously injuring Cyrus Haskins, a telegraph operator, who stood about fifteen rods away and was struck by a flying missile. His right shoulder is injured, collar bone and right arm are broken, and other internal injuries received. It is doubtful if he lives. A boy named A. Dunn was in the engine-room near the men who were killed, and escaped without a scratch, but of course terribly scared. The wing of the building, about forty feet square, containing the engine, is completely demolished, leaving nothing but the almost naked ground where it stood. The main building is considerably damaged. Pieces of the boiler and building are sown broadcast for a distance of forty rods around the mill. Gilbert leaves a wife and daughter, the latter the wife of Mr. N. Rearheart, deputy county clerk at Genesco. Herself and husband left for home about an hour before the accident. Eble, I think, is unmarried. Payn leaves a wife and one child.

Destruction of Manufactories in New Jersey.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of Thursday publishes the following:—

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the waste and oil-room of the brick cotton mill of R. & A. Adams, in the rear of the Phœnix Mill, on Boudinot street, Paterson. The firemen labored well, but without organization or system. The police force was prompt and efficient. The building fell in after burning an hour, and is a total wreck. The machinery was partly new, of the best kind; and is almost a total loss. The fire communicated to Smith & Syke's machine shop, which was saved, with most of the machinery, although both were badly damaged by water. John E. Van Winkle & Co.'s machine shop and foundry were also burned out, leaving nothing but cinders. The third and fourth stories of Low's Industry Mill (cotton) was badly burned, and much damage was done to it by water. These mills were situated in the midst of the series of Paterson cotton mills. The Adams mill contained one hundred looms for weaving mosquito netting, 6384 spindles in self acting mules. There was also stored in the mill a heavy stock of the last year's manufactured nettings and yarns, and 100 bales of new cotton. The loss of the Adams Mill is over $160,000, on which there is $56,000 insurance in several London, Hartford, New York, and Brooklyn companies. Two hundred hands from this mill are thrown out of employment. Smith & Sykes' loss is $3000 to $4500; insured for $2500. J. E. Van Winkle & Co.'s loss is $13,000 to $14,000; insured for $5000. H. M. Low & Co.'s loss is $500; insured. The reason of the disparity between the amount of the insurances and the value of the buildings was occasioned by the high premium on such buildings.

Stephen McGibbons, a brother of the notorious "Tom," and a fireman, was knocked from a ladder by a falling wall, and sustained dangerous injuries. John O'Neill was hit on the head by dropping bricks and also injured.

The Auburn Church Trouble.

The Auburn *News* of Monday says:—"At a meeting of the congregation of the Holy Family, on Saturday evening, it was resolved not to permit the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh to say mass on Sunday. Quite a number of persons assembled at the church on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, but hearing that the Bishop had reassigned Mr. Kavanagh to Seneca Falls, they quietly returned to their homes. Mr. Kavanagh did not appear at the church or in its vicinity during the day. At 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with previous announcement, Rev. Father O'Flaherty made his reply to Bishop McQuaide. The audience was large, and listened attentively to the address, which was appreciated and satisfactory in every respect, if we may judge from the applause and other marks of approbation with which it was received. Previous to the address the congregation joined the reverend father in prayer and supplication to the Throne of Grace and Mercy; and at the conclusion of the address the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was read, in which the whole congregation joined with piety and devotion."

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, High and Low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN F. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 23 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
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BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER & MAY
Most respectfully inform the public that they have opened their
Restaurant & Dining Rooms,
At No. 15 South FOURTH Street,
BELOW MARKET.

MR. CHRISTOPHER is a well and favorably known BOSTON CATERER, and Philadelphians will soon appreciate him. Of Mr. MAY, it is only necessary to say that for years he has been the obliging and gentlemanly Cashier of Mr. Price's well known establishment. It will be the constant aim of the proprietors to keep THE BEST THE MARKETS AFFORD, and to serve their patrons at SATISFACTORY PRICES.
GAME IN SEASON OYSTERS, and in fact everything appertaining to a first-class establishment.
CHRISTOPHER & MAY,
No. 15 South FOURTH Street.
2 9 6t

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 16

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH FRITZ

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 08
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	822,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 156 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1878

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Rising,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283 21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Capital Stock paid in cash	150,000 00

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$614 46
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	14,100 65
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $135,000	120,187 50
Accrued interest, not yet due	266 30
Bills receivable	4,815 29
Loans on security of policies	8,139 13
Deferred premiums for the year	16 032 04
Value of lease	5 0 00 0
Value of reinsurance policies	133 25
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices	9,417 84
	$312,367 72

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$56,591 97
Amount of all the claims against the Co.	3 232 23
	$59 823 60

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$18,476 24
Loans on security of policies	8,435 78
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	34,129 89
Interest received from investments	5 729 66
Income from all other sources	25 00
	$86,009 47

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of loans paid during the year	$1,469 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	266 50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	16 617 38
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 25
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,769 44
	$36,276 59

Value of Company's stock, par $100; market val. $106.
This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 12000 POLICIES, covering over $2,000,000 of insurance.
March 3 1869.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,
2 3 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 13.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY,

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A note was read from a citizen suggesting that the streets running east and west be re-christened under the name of avenues and numbered accordingly.

This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A communication was received from the Controllers of Schools asking $900 to pay for work done at the school building corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets; for authority to sell all the present superannuated school furniture, and for $1000 to replace it by modern articles.

This was referred to the Committee on Schools.

A petition from the Twenty-sixth ward, numerously signed, asked repairs to Passyunk road, below Broad street, of which a large portion is now a general quagmire.

It was referred.

Another complaint, that the sidewalk on Twelfth street, below Market, is in an abominable condition, and "has been so for twelve years," was presented by Mr. King, and given the necessary reference to the Committee on Highways.

A voluminously signed petition from merchants on Broad street was received. The signers implore that the railroad tracks on that street may be permitted to remain intact until July 1.

This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A remonstrance against laying railway tracks on the south side of Spring Garden street was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Committee on Water-works reported a resolution to lay water pipe in portions of Pearce, Eighteenth, Haines, Ann and Nineteenth streets. Adopted.

The Committee on Law reported back the report and resolution of the Highway Committee, and recommend their reference to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Agreed to.

Mr. Barlow, of the Committee on Street Cleaning, made a report in reference to the message of the Mayor, presented to City Councils on Saturday last. The committee state that for more than a month past they have given the subject much consideration. The Mayor had been requested to sign the warrants of the contractors for the month of February, in order that they might go on with the work during March, but he did not accede to the request. The contractors had invited the superintendent of street cleaning to co operate with them, as there is considerable money in the treasury which cannot be taken out without his order. This money, it is suggested, can be used to clean the streets now. All can be thoroughly cleaned, and then they can easily be kept clean. Attached to the report was a resolution requesting the Mayor to draw the warrants in favor of the contractors for the month of February, and directing the superintendent of street cleaning to proceed to clean the streets, and pay for the same out of the funds retained in the city treasury; provided that this action shall not prejudice the contracts; and a separate account of such expenditures shall be kept, and the amount charged against each contractor.

Mr. Duffy presented a minority report. He cannot agree with the majority, as the remedy proposed will not relieve the city of the evil complained of. The filthy condition of the streets demands prompt and efficient action. The contracts should be at once annulled, as the contractors have shown their inability or unwillingness to comply with them; and from their past conduct Councils have no reason to expect any improvement while the contracts remain in force. The present is a good time to change the contracts, and there is sufficient money in the hands of the Mayor to pay for the cleaning until new contracts are made. Attached to the report was a resolution directing the Mayor to annul the contracts, and advertise in three newspapers for proposals for new contracts, directing the superintendent of street cleaning to proceed with the work of street cleaning, and instructing the City Solicitor to proceed against the securities of the present contractors.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of the minority report was disagreed to—yeas 10, nays 18.

The resolution attached to the majority report was then adopted.

Mr. Fox, of the Committee on Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, reported:

Cash on hand February 1, - -	$820,071 50
Cash received during the month, -	1,789,042 50
	$2,609,114 00
Deduct payments during the month,	700,743 37
Balance, - - - - -	1,908,370 63

Appropriated as follows:

For the payment of interest on city loan, - - - - -	109,092 89
For the payment of sinking fund securities, - - - - -	192,213 31
For the payment of registered warrants and special claims, - -	1,607,064 43

Mr. King submitted a resolution directing the City Controller to furnish a statement of all the mortgages and ground rents held by the city, and all real estate not in use for municipal purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three members from each Chamber to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer, with the vouchers and books, and report thereon. Adopted. Messrs. Franciscus, Fox and King were appointed the committee on the part of Select Council.

Mr. Fox presented a communication from the City Treasurer asking authority to employ two additional clerks for sixty days to assist in the payment of warrants. Referred to the special committee.

Mr. King presented a resolution instructing the City Treasurer to furnish the names of parties who have sued the city for the payment of warrants since January 1, 1869. Adopted.

Mr. Cattell offered a resolution for the grading of Forty-second street from Lancaster avenue to Mary street. Adopted.

Mr. Jones introduced a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer to prepare plans for an iron bridge to cross the canal at Main and Washington streets, in Manayunk, the bridge to be paid for by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Adopted.

The police appointments of the Mayor were reported upon by the Police Committee and were confirmed.

Mr. King presented an ordinance relative to the payment of city warrants. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution from Common Council referring to the recent arrest of two of the Eighteenth district policemen, and requesting the Legislature to pass a bill to provide a permanent police force for the city, was taken up.

Mr. Hopkins moved to indefinitely postpone the resolutions. He considered that this was a matter which City Councils should not interfere with. It is merely a quarrel between policemen and citizens, which will soon be settled by the courts.

Mr. Franciscus thought that it was time for Councils to act. When the Mayor and Chief of Police so far forget their duty as to allow policemen to be locked up for doing their duty, it is time that the appointing power is taken from the Mayor. The Grand Jury has ignored the bill against these officers, thus showing that they were right.

Mr. Kamerly spoke against the resolutions.

Mr. King favored an indefinite postponement. He declared that the resolution is an insult to the Mayor, who is endeavoring to do his duty justly.

Mr. Fox said that he had always been in favor of a metropolitan police bill. He declared that the Mayor and Chief of Police had acted outrageously in not protecting the men when they had been informed of the arrest, and thought that the Legislature should hurry up and pass a police bill.

Mr. Marcus remarked that this was a big fuss about nothing. An officer of the Twenty-sixth ward had been arrested three times and dragged from his post, simply because he is a Democrat, and yet nothing has been said about it.

After some further discussion the motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 17.

The resolution was then adopted, yeas 17, nays 11.

The resolution from Common Council requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill relative to the City Trusts was concurred in unanimously.

The resolution relative to the investigation of the difficulty in the Eighteenth police district was concurred in.

Also, the resolution of instructions to the Commissioner of Highways relative to contracts for paving streets.

Also, the resolution relative to semi-monthly meetings of City Councils.

Also, several resolutions for the paving of streets.

Also, resolution changing the place of voting in the Ninth division of the Second ward.

Also, the resolution directing the removal of the iron pavement at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation to the managers of Wills Hospital for 1869.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $7282 to the Department of Highways for the repair of bridges.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the Chair.

The usual batch of communications, petitions, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

A communication was received from J. Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking that the time for the removal of tracks on Broad street be extended to July 4, and promising that in the meantime accommodation for the business shall be prepared elsewhere, and that no request for further extension shall then be made.

A resolution was agreed to instructing the Commissioner of Highways to enforce the ordinance requiring the paving and repairing of certain streets.

Mr. Nickels offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the ordinance relative to street cleaning. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill relative to the management of trusts in this city.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Law was lost.

The resolution then passed—yeas 16, nays 0.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill providing for a permanent police force in this city for the protection of life and property.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Police was lost—15 to 30.

Mr. Hetzell then moved to refer to a special committee of five from each Chamber. Lost.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee of inquiry concerning the arrest of two policemen while in the discharge of their duty. Carried.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution prohibiting the roping in of cars in this city. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Shoemaker reported from the Committee on Finance an ordinance to repeal a proviso in the ordinance to make an appropriation to the Controllers of the Public Schools. Agreed to unanimously.

Also, an ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge over the Reading Railroad at Broad street. A motion to refer to the Committee on Highways was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 19.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, offered a resolution to open Fifty-fourth street, from Lancaster avenue to West Chester road. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance providing for the paving of Eighth street, from Berks street to Montgomery avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to remove the iron footway pavement at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—13 to 31.

A motion was made to refer back to the committee.

Mr. Duffy moved to refer to a special committee. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Adrian street, from Thompson to Master street. Agreed to.

Also, one providing for the paving of Third street, from Montgomery avenue to Dauphin street, and Fairhill street, from York street to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $7282 for the repair of Penrose Ferry bridge.

Mr. Fareira moved an amendment to take the amount from the appropriate item of appropriations to the Department of Highways.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to refer to the Finance Committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Fareira's amendment was then agreed to.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution that such committee be discharged from the further consideration of a claim for remuneration for boxes burned during a recent fire. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to the managers of the Wills Hospital for the year 1869. Passed.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Election Divisions, reported a resolution changing the place of voting in the Ninth election division of the Second ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Gates offered a resolution directing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to construct a gauge on Broad street. Agreed to.

A resolution to open certain streets was referred to Committee on Highways.

Mr. Jenner offered an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to annul contracts for street cleaning, where the work is not faithfully performed; and districting the city for street-cleaning purposes. Laid upon the table—yeas 26, nays 18.

An ordinance was offered, appropriating $36,000 for a new schoolhouse in the Second section. Referred.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:

One relative to the Girard Estates. Concurred in.

One relative to the water supply. Concurred in.

One authorizing a transfer in the appropriations to the department of Markets and City Property. Concurred in.

A resolution of request to the City Controller relative to ground rents and mortgages. Concurred in.

One appointing a special committee to examine into the manner of paying warrants by the City Treasurer. Concurred in.

One authorizing the opening of Beecham street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

One requesting the Mayor to draw the warrants in favor of the street contractors for the month of February last.

Mr. Hetzel moved to amend, by directing the City Solicitor to proceed at once against the contractors and their sureties. Lost—yeas 10, nays 32.

The resolution was then agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHBURNE.

His Letter of Resignation, and Grant's Acceptance.

THE FOLLOWING correspondence has taken place between the President of the United States and Mr. Washburne:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.—To the President—Sir: When you did me the honor to confer upon me the appointment of Secretary of State, I felt constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the position for any considerable length of time. I am already admonished that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake in justice to the public interest and myself. If convenient and agreeable to you, I would be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office. I need not add here, Mr. President, how gratefully I appreciate the distinguished honor you conferred upon me by inviting me to become one of your constitutional advisers, and, had circumstances permitted it, I should have been pleased to have been associated with you officially, and to have aided you, as far as in my power, in carrying out your views in the administration of the government upon the principles of honesty, retrenchment, economy, public faith and equal and exact justice to all. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1869—Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State—Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of State, with reasons for the same, is received. In accepting it I do so with regret that your health will not permit you to continue in the office or in some Cabinet position. Our personal relations have been such, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, and your support of me individually and of the army and its cause such, that no other idea presented itself stronger to my mind, on the first news of my election to the present time, than that I should continue to have your advice and assistance. In parting with you, therefore, I do it with assurances of continued confidence in your ability, zeal and friendship, and with the hope that you may soon be relieved from the physical disabilities under which you have labored for the last few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Recieves the Diplomatic Corps.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS called on the President this afternoon at two o'clock, and were introduced by Mr. Washburne. They were all attired in their elegant court costumes. Baron Gerolt, addressing the President, said:

Mr. President—The representatives of foreign nations accredited to the government of the United States have the honor on this occasion to renew the assurances of their sincere wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and of the nation which has entrusted to you the executive power of the government of the United States. In the name of my colleagues I express the most sincere hopes that the friendly relations now existing between the United States and other nations will be maintained under your administration. Such, Mr. President, will be the aim of our most earnest and constant endeavor.

The President, in response, said:

Baron Gerolt and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps: I heartily thank you for the kind expressions of your good wishes for my welfare and that of the nation which has chosen me as its Chief Magistrate. You may be assured that it shall be my constant endeavor to maintain those relations of peace and friendship which now exist between the United States and the countries which you respectively represent—a purpose which, I am happy to learn from you, will be fully reciprocated.

The diplomats in attendance then withdrew.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 11 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
12 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached direct by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fairly minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 9 W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 4:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation... 8:30 A. M., 5:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7:40, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
8:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 8:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 168 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1046 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Sunbury and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:12 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 5:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:30 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 8 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 7:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 9:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:30 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868,

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of g

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

The Forty-fourth Annual Commencement of Jefferson Medical College—A List of the Graduates—The Valedictory Address.

At noon to-day the Jefferson Medical College of this city held its forty-fourth annual commencement at the Musical Fund Hall, in the presence of a large and interested audience. The exercises were interspersed with agreeable music, according to the custom. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 126 students, whose names and residences were as follows, Hon. Edward King, LL. D., the President of the Institution, delivering the diplomas:—

Allison, A. S., Ohio.	Martin, A., Pa.
Apple, S. S., Pa.	Mason, C. R., Va.
Ames, R., Va.	Mayer, I. H., Pa.
Baxter R. G., Nova Scotia.	Moody, B., Pa.
Bixler D. M., Pa.	Morgan, J. G. Pa.
Blanton, J. S. Ark.	Mory, J. J., Pa.
Blanton, J. W. Texas.	Myers, B., Ohio.
Bliss E. W., Missouri.	Nelson, W. H., N. Y.
Bredrick, J. F., Md.	Newbaker, P. S., Pa.
Caldwell, A., Pa.	Noble, W. C., Pa.
Calhoun, A. W., Geo.	North, J. H., Jr., N. J.
Chenault, W., Ky.	Odey, J., Pa.
Clark, A. C., Pa.	Pepe, H. O., Del.
Cleveland, J. F., S. C.	Orr, A. G., Tenn.
Cole, W. W., Pa.	Owen, A. M., Pa.
Cooper, W. P., Geo.	Owen, W. R., Pa.
Cope, Thos., Pa.	Pasenau, N. J., Ky.
Copeland, G. W., N. S.	Patterson, J. E., Pa.
Cotton, W. G., Pa.	Pepper, C. T., Mo.
Craig, G. G., Pa.	Purvis, W. I., Pa.
Cushman, A., Ind.	Randle, T. S., Miss.
Davis, M. S., Ala.	Reynolds, B. V. H., Ga.
Detweiler, A. C., Pa.	Robe, J. R., Pa.
Dickson, J. N., Va.	Sidley, R. H., Ga.
Drummond, F., Va.	Riggs, E. S., Pa.
Fletcher, F., Va.	Robinson, A. W., W. Va.
Fraser, F., Pa.	Rockafield, A. S., Pa.
Fulton, R. E., Pa.	Santee, E. A., Pa.
Gandy, L. T., N. J.	Scanlon, M. D., N. Y.
Garrison, J. E., Pa.	Schenck, J. E., Jr., Pa.
Gates, W. R., Pa.	Schoonover, D. H., Pa.
Gay, W. F. S., Mass.	Sendenling, W. H., Pa.
Gill, C. M., N. J.	Sheets, H. W., Pa.
Glenn, J. P., Pa.	Shellenberger, J. E. Ohio.
Grim, W. H. Pa.	Shriner, Thomas, Pa.
Hall, J. E., Pa.	Simpson, W. L., Pa.
Harmond, T. E., Mo.	Slayden, J. D., Texas.
Harrell, W. F., Ga.	Smith, J. F., Ohio.
Hechelman, H. W., Pa.	Smoot, J. N., Tenn.
Hendriks, J. W., Jr., N. J.	Solvely, S. K., Pa.
Hill, W. B., Pa.	Stafford, C. T., N. C.
Holmes, J., N. J.	Stevens, M., Paris, France
Howard, M., Va.	Stotler, F. R., Pa.
Hughes, M. H., Pa.	Strawn, Joseph, Cal.
Hughes, R., Ill.	Stubbs, H. J., Pa.
Hunter, R. P., Pa.	Thomas, G. L., Pa.
Jimenez, J. M., Costa Rica	Todd, J. S., Ala.
Jones, A. M., Ind.	Traver, D. B., Pa.
Jones, G. P., Md.	Treichler, A. C., Pa.
Johnson, F. H., Texas.	Underwood, I. W., Pa.
Kerley, R. M., Ky.	Van Kirk, B. H., Pa.
Lane, M., Ind.	Van Sickle, Lewis, Pa.
Langrehr, H., N. J.	Wallace, I. A., Pa.
Lavigne, A. W., Canada.	Weller, C. O., Texas.
Law, H. L., Conn.	Wiley, Eugene, N. J.
Leffman, H., Jr., Pa.	Wilkins, D. F., Va.
Leidy, T. H., Pa.	Wilkinson, C. H., Texas.
Lewis, W. H., Ky.	Wilson, J. C., Pa.
Linn, G. A., Pa.	Windes, W. G., Pa.
McClain, S. W., Ohio.	Woodard, F. M., Tenn.
McCure, A. T., Cal.	Wright, R. S., Pa.
McConnell, J. C., Pa.	Wright, J. S., Pa.
McCormick, J. C., Pa.	Yates, Edward, N. Y.

Subsequent to the conferring of the degrees, Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., the Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the institution, and Dean of the Faculty, delivered the valedictory address to the members of the graduating class. Professor Dickson said:—

Gentlemen Graduates:—It is not always that an official duty gives pleasure in the performance; on the present occasion, however, it is most agreeable to me to offer you, on the part of my colleagues and my own, our sincere congratulations. It is much to have attained success such as yours, to have reached the object of so much toil, so much privation, so much discomfort; to have become once more free to follow your own plans and purposes, and throw off the trammels of dictation and daily imprisonment. Old as I am, I have not forgotten immeasurable annoyances, bodily and mental, to which you have so long submitted with such cheerful patience, now, I hope, abundantly rewarded.

It is a disputed point still unsettled which of all the modern inventions of civilized life deserves to rank the highest. For my own part I have never hesitated to place at the culminating point the lucifer match. I remember, as none of you can do, the tinder-box, the flint and steel, the platina sponge, the phosphorus vial.

When I commenced the studies which [illegible] engage us, Laennec had just leaned his ear against a quire of paper rolled together and pressed upon the hollow thorax of a patient, and the stethoscope has now grown into an instrument which discourses eloquent music to those who have learned its scale. Since, and indeed recently, we have ophthalmoscopes and laryngoscopes, and otoscopes, and endoscopes, with which we watch the obscure changes which indicate disease. Most curious of all is the sphygmograph of Marey, delicately telegraphing to us the movements of the heart itself; its eager throbbings; its keen and sharp convulsive contractions, and its slow and feeble undulations, thus making clear the formerly doubtful indications of its pathological states.

The microscope, long known, it is true, but only of late rendered satisfactory in its application to our needs, now yields us results not only wonderful but truly instructive, and, assisted by the photograph, provides us with pictures of minute structure most interesting for us to observe and know. Are you ready to exclaim that this is all trite and familiar to you? Enjoy it, then, employ it diligently, and thank those who have prepared for you such abounding and facile sources of scientific acquisition.

Nature concentrates her powers of evil and disperses them, still retaining their strength. The acrid acid juice of the gnat and the ant, the deadly bite of the tsetse fly, the sting of the wasp and bee, and the venom of the cobra and the crotalus, are all comprised in small compass. All her contagious viruses have bid defiance to our powers of detection; and the aerial poisons that spread abroad the pestilence "which walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noonday," are invisible and intangible. Savages have acquired the skill to boil down or evaporate vegetable extracts for truculent purposes, and even the Bushman is master of the life of his enemy or his game with the poisoned arrow.

Alchemists and chemists of the Middle Ages labored with the same fiendish views, and we read mythical stories of their incredible success in the preparation of the aqua Tofana and similar strange drugs. Shakespeare tells us of the "cursed hebenon" being poured into the ear of the royal Dane by his incestuous brother. But these delicate arts are in abeyance, if not lost; and my toxicological friend and colleague tells me that, after careful research, he can find on record but a single instance of murder through this tender organ. Enough in this way was done when prussic acid was discovered—far too much for the interests of humanity when strychnine and nicotine were added to the list.

Here, again, we meet analogous compensation, which it will be difficult for you to appreciate adequately. In 1817, when I was sitting on the hard benches in Ninth street, listening to the eloquent prelections of a Wistar, a Physick, and a Chapman, morphine was separated from the crude juice of the poppy, itself the kindest boon ever deigned by Heaven to wretched humanity. I had, however, been encumbered with cinchona in powder and infusion, and decoction and tincture, and extract, for four years of practice in a malarial country, before chemistry, on which all arts and sciences depend for their development and progress, presented us with the invaluable alkaloid quinia, without which, as Sydenham most truly and pithily said of opium, modern medicine would be lame and crippled.

You may imagine, for I cannot describe, the difficulty with which our patients were induced to swallow the huge ligneous masses, the nauseous draughts, the boluses, still more difficult to retain, but indispensable to a cure; and then you will be ready to believe the stories of the old books, nay, of books not very old, for you will find several of them in Good's works, concerning fevers of ten, twenty, and even forty years' duration. Without the analysis which resulted in the procurement of this and the similar alkaloids now in constant use, we should not have been prepared to avail ourselves of the latest therapeutical improvement—the method of hypodermic medication.

You have doubtless heard me affirm, what I believe to be true, that, since Jenner's discovery, nothing has been done more important in the interests of afflicted humanity. It affords a glorious triumph over the greatest of physical evils—*pain*. It gives us, too, an equal triumph over the sneering skeptic, who has been so long accustomed to express his dissent as to the efficacy of our remedies—the relation of cause and effect—the argument *post hoc propter hoc*—on account of the lapse of time between the administration and the result. Now, we have these connected as closely as the flash of the powder and the stroke of the bullet, not much less clearly than the roar of the thunder and the destructive sweep of the lightning which just precedes it.

With his watch in hand, the neuralgic writhing in torture, the convulsionaire draws together with spasms, feels the insertion of the delicate needle point, and counts the slow seconds as they pass. Within a minute, or two minutes, or three, or five, or eight—and oh, how tediously the hands seem to linger on the face of the dial!—a soft languor begins to steal over him; the pangs diminish, intermit, flicker, and disappear, and his burden has fallen from him, and he is in a state of blissful repose and ease. I describe what I know and have experienced, with a sentiment of the profoundest gratitude to those who have, under Providence, acquired for us this benevolent power—so available in abolishing intolerable agony, or shortening it by the substitution of seconds or minutes of time for hours of previously familiar infliction.

You are happy in beginning thus late the practice of medicine and surgery—let me assure you you will never appreciate how happy—with all these weapons against that one any whose name is legion, and whose sharpest and most poisoned dart is now blunted and met with an available antidote. Your professional duties may be divided in a general way under two heads—the prolongation of life and the relief of suffering. I will not say which is the paramount function; but this is beyond question, that it is very often doubtful whether we have it in our power to save life or even to protract it, while our power over pain is unequivocal. I hold that physician as utterly inexcusable who neglects for a moment this pressing and urgent obligation; he must, as he can, and in whatever degree he can, without touching dangerously "the house of life," set himself to abate the sufferings of his patient. And when the case becomes hopeless—when the moriond labors under terrors unspeakable, and anguish far beyond the power of fancy to picture—we must ask with Dryden:—

Is there no smooth descent no gentler way,
To mingle kindly all in our fellow-clay?

I know the responsibility of the decision. I would have you seek all prudent counsel. But I believe the time is coming, and at hand, when we shall not shrink from even this responsibility, and shall take upon us, with solemn awe, at the approach of the supreme moment, the relief of bodily agony and mental wandering and despair.

It has often been remarked that the physician, above all other men, should be a gentleman and a man of honor. I avow myself as of those who hold in profound reverence "the grand old name of gentleman," whether it represent the chivalrous knight of the ancient legends, the Bayard without fear and without reproach—or the madman of Cervantes, the peerless Don Quixote; the hero of Thackeray's charming fiction, the dear old Colonel Newcome, the bright poetical picture of noble King Arthur, as drawn by Tennyson, or the glorious statuesque model of history, Sir Philip Sidney; and I regard honor as the bright, fragrant flower of morality and virtue. Our profession is one of the highest and most sacred trust, which to violate must entail all the penalties of the basest treachery. Our relations with our patients, and especially with women, are inexpressibly confidential and delicate, and afford us opportunities, which should never be disregarded, of sustaining the feeble and protecting those who need sympathy and help—whose "faces we should not permit the winds of heaven to visit too roughly."

Depend upon it that in proportion as you fulfil such duties in the domestic circles where you are received as guardian and guide, will be your future success. I am proud to say that a large part of the purest happiness I have enjoyed in my checkered course has resulted from my professional relations with women, and the close and valuable friendships originating therein. It is to them that we must look for tenderness, gratitude, and fidelity.

Woman's soft hand my early cradle spread,
Her gentle care bedecked my bridal bed;
By Woman let my aging hours be nursed,
Her love the last fond solace, as the first.

Of your duties to your brethren I need not speak. They are laid down with sufficient distinctness in our manuals of ethics. The golden rule, fairly applied, will decide for you any doubtful point; do to your collaborator as you should demand of him to do to you. In consultations you cannot observe too fastidious a delicacy. All communications with your patient and his friends must be through his original attendant exclusively.

You will of course abstain from association with any of the special sects or denominations which have gone out from among us, not because you have any right to denounce them for their peculiar views, but because they have denounced us and excluded us formally. They are content with half a truth; we would embrace the entire field, and repel the attempt to circumscribe our energies within any narrower limits.

The address of Professor Dickson has been published, at the request of the students, in neat pamphlet form, and copies may be obtained by those desiring them at the surgical instrument store of Mr. P. Madeira, No. 115 S. Tenth street.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Beat His Wife—Larceny of Lead Pipe—Assault and Battery Case—Threatening His Life—Arson Case—Series of Robberies.

—Charles Williams has been held in $400 bail by Alderman Massey, to answer the charge of beating his wife. The prisoner resides at No. 908 Wood street.

—William Whey and John Howell were taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of lead pipe from the City Gas Works in Manayunk. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Ramsedell, and were held to bail to answer.

—Joseph Michael, it is alleged, assaulted one George Black at Twenty-third and Race streets, with brickbats and other weapons. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was sent below to answer.

—Peter Wilson, residing at No. 1132 Christian street, has been held to answer, by Alderman Bonsall, the charge of threatening the life of Mr. H. S. Fernley. It is alleged that he threatened to cut Fernley with an axe.

—Joseph Blackney and Eugene Smith, both lads, were caught yesterday by Lieutenant Smith in the act of setting fire to the old farm house at Thirteenth and Christian streets. They were in the cellar of the premises and had kindled a fire. Alderman Bonsall committed the accused.

—Officer McKibbin yesterday arrested Thos. McCarty and Thomas Doran, said to belong to a gang of young offenders, for committing a series of robberies in the Tenth Police District. The first charge against them is the theft of several silver cups from Mr. S. Weil No. 913 North Sixth street. They also stole two ladies' cloaks from the house of Michael Conlins, at American and Jefferson streets. The flour store of Amos Turning at America and Oxford streets, was entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of one hundred pounds of flour, two coats, and a clock. McCarty and Doran are alleged to have committed this theft. They also entered the residence of Mrs Doner, in Cameron place, Fourth and Master streets, and stole a watch, two coats, and a pair of pantaloons. The prisoners will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—A general opinion prevails that the newly-confirmed Collector of this port, Mr. Marks, will assume that position on Monday next. It is also understood, from an authorized source, that Mr. Cake, now in Washington, has sent a telegraphic despatch to the Custom House, directing the officers in charge to have the place in readiness by that time. When Mr. Marks formally enters upon his duties, there may be changes and there may not.

DISCHARGED.—An officer of the Fifth district was yesterday discharged by the Mayor for being absent from his beat.

An officer of the Fourteenth district was also discharged. He was found drunk in the streets of Manayunk. The discharged officer was one of the new appointees, and had only served in the city's employ four days.

MEETING OF PENSIONERS.—This morning a number of pensioners now in the city, who are waiting for their pensions, assembled in Carter's alley, and after organizing appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to procure some immediate relief from the Commissioner of Pensions.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—This afternoon the Mayor, Chief of Police, and the Committee on Police of Councils will visit and inspect the various station-houses in the city suburbs—Manayunk, Frankford, and Germantown.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday, a piece of cassimere was stolen from the front of John McVay's store on Main street, Manayunk. The thief or thieves were not arrested.

—Pleuro-pneumonia is committing terrible ravages among the dairy cattle in Edinburgh present.

—A New Haven barber brushes hair by steam.

CITY ITEMS.

$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER OF HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOW TO DETECT IT.

THE GENUINE HAS THE NAME BLOWN ON BOTTLES,

THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

The Genuine is a dark brown color, in odor is strong and somewhat aromatic, the taste bitterish and analogous to mint, in accordance with the properties set forth in the Dispensatory of the United States. The virtue of the leaves is extracted by aid of spirits.

The Counterfeit is of various colors, sometimes black as a simple water colored with ink, with no taste or odor.

In other cases light, as though water colored with molasses, and of similar taste and odor. And, again, simple water, with no coloring or odor, except that a few drops of mint may be added. None of the counterfeits contain any spirits.

Unquestionably, the business has been carried on for some time and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to quality or contents of bottle.

So great has been my confidence in the steel engraved wrapper and label executed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, at great expense, that I have on several occasions suspicioned and accused the patient with removing the label from the front of the genuine bottle, and adulterating or filling other bottles with some liquid, thereby endeavoring to procure an additional bottle free of expense.

My name and address not being blown on the spurious, *I have never used any bottle without this precaution.* I have purchased all my bottles for twelve years from Messrs. Sheets & Duffy, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle:—H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA.

THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT,

and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper in a majority of cases.

I have been in consultation with Messrs. Sheets & Duffy in regard to the matter, and they assure that they have never made any bottles for any one of the pattern of the spurious since they have been engaged in business.

The complaints recently in regard to the medicine have been quite numerous; some patients would have a spurious bottle with genuine label, and others would have genuine outside wrapper and no bottle, and not until within a few days did any present the spurious bottles done up with genuine wrappers and labels.

The first case of this kind occurred ten days since, and was brought to my notice by Mr George O. Porter, Druggist, No. 842 Broadway, N. Y., who returned a half dozen spurious bottles. I then came to the conclusion that the wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plates taken by a dishonest engraver.

The intelligence was startling. I immediately proceeded to ferret out the perpetrator. I have every confidence in my success. Patients need have no uneasiness hereafter. Druggists, as a class, are honorable. All have been notified of the existence of the spurious. Patient and druggist can readily detect by the explanation set forth in this article.

Another very important thing to druggists, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a thing has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted have formed of me who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report to me, and I will protect such from loss.

Any information derived leading to detection will be rewarded with $1000, and at the same time thankfully received.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, and
No 594 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:

J. L. Shoemaker, Sixth and Girard avenue,
George Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets,
Thomas Gordon, Eleventh and Master streets,
Charles Souder, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets,
H. Clark, Girard avenue, near Twelfth,
B. A. Fetnel & Co., Eighteenth and Coates,
C. L. & D. Horn, Second and Beaver,
Dr. J. A. Cantrell, Second and Carpenter,
D. Jameson, Third and Catharine,
J. A. Milliac, Tenth and Shippen,
W. H. Pile, Passyunk road and Catharine,
James S. Everton, Fourth and Queen,
T. Marshall, Thirteenth and Market,
J. T. Weaver, No. 1341 Ridge avenue,
Dr. F. Zerman, Twelfth and Christian,
R. Trist, No. 922 S; Ninth street.

HOW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA—THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.—The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving ailment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile and the nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures is dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this:—They invigorate the cellula membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless dedris. In this way HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cures dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

PHOENIX.—The old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium has arisen from its ashes. The firm which keeps the place—Messrs. Painter, Read & Eldredge—not at all dismayed by the fire which lately occurred in their building, at once set about refixing their store and preparing a new stock of goods, and now their clothing emporium, at No. 324 Chesnut street, with its piles of new garments, fresh and clean, presents an appearance inviting in the extreme. But it is not alone on the appearance of their store and stock that they rely. Everything they have is of warranted quality and make, and sold, too, at the cheapest rates. Don't fail to visit their reopened place.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH.—Pale and sickly-looking females would do a good thing for themselves by judiciously trying Speers "Standard Wine Bitters." Thousands have used them who have been struggling for the mastery with death, and have found them to be the greatest life-giving tonic known. They will animate the pulse and bring health and color back to their death-white lips. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Sentences Revoked by Secretary Borie—Advices from Admiral Hoff—The House to Adjourn on the 26th inst.

Execution of Clifton Harris in Maine To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Sentences Revoked.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day revoked the sentence in the case of Lieutenant Commander George M. Bache, who was sentenced by court-martial to be suspended for one year and to be reprimanded. Sentence in case of Captain N. Collins for negligence in the loss of the Sacramento, under his command, is also revoked, in consequence of his good record during the Rebellion.

Advices from Admiral Hoff—The Cuban Revolution.

Despatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Hoff, commanding the West India Squadron, dated Havana, March 1. He says the revolutionary party are gaining strength in the Central and Western Department of the island. Arrests are constantly being made, but thus far American citizens and property have not been interfered with, and ample precaution has been taken to prevent their molestation.

The Crowd of Visitors Augmented.

The crowd at the White House this morning was greater than ever. Arrangements have been made by which Senators and members are to be admitted from 9 until 11 o'clock: after that the doors of the Executive office are to be thrown open for the reception of other visitors.

Secretary Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell was at the Treasury Department at an early hour this morning, and although he had not then been sworn in, he was immediately congratulated by a large number of Senators and members. He will be qualified at once, and will attend the Cabinet meeting to-day.

General Sheridan

arrived here this morning from the West. He had an interview with the President to-day at half-past eleven o'clock.

Honors to the President.

Some officers of the navy, headed by Secretary Borie, called and paid their respects to the President. They were severally introduced according to rank by Admiral Porter. They were followed by officers of the army, headed by Secretary of War Schofield. After the formal ceremony of introduction, a social conversation ensued upon naval and military affairs. The proceedings took place in the east room. Among the civilians present was Senator Fenton.

Cabinet Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, when it is expected all the members will be present, and the work of the administration to some extent mapped out.

The Adjournment of the House Fixed Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the last Friday in March.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.) last Tuesday, for the appointment of a joint select committee on Indian Affairs, consisting of three Senators and six members, to which shall be referred all matters relating to treaties with Indian tribes and payment of annuities, and which power to consider all questions arising under such treaties, and whether they may be abrogated, annulled, or modified, etc, and to consider the expediency of determining by law what shall be the legal status of persons of Indian descent, and what course should be taken that will better lead to their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate citizenship.

Mr. Butler made an explanation of the resolution, in the course of which he stated there were 172 different acts to be consulted by any one desiring to find out all the legislation bearing on Indian affairs, besides a large number of treaties that had been made, modified, and altered going back to 1854.

Mr. Allison opposed the resolution, as proposing a plan at variance with the principle of legislation which required all subjects to be considered in the two houses and in their respective committees separately.

Messrs. Scofield and Judd advocated the adoption of the resolution as the best means of securing proper legislation on Indian affairs.

Mr. Butler replied to the objection made by Mr. Allison, and appealed to his course in the last Congress to show that he was sufficiently tenacious of the rights and privileges of the House, and jealous of any encroachments on the part of the Senate. So long, however, as the Indians were treated as independent nations, and as the House had no jurisdiction, in one theory of the law, except to vote appropriations to carry out such treaties, so long would the Executive, with the aid of the Senate, make treaties with the Indians before the House could get any jurisdiction in the matter, and a law would have to be made to put an end to such treaty-making system. That law could only be got by the consent of the Senate, and by an adjustment of the terms on which it should be made. It has been said that the Indian tribes had given their land to the Government, and where the Government had agreed to pay annuities to them, such treaties must be enforced. He assented to that. The Indians must be paid that which they were promised; but where treaties had been made simply that Indian tribes should keep the peace, he believed that those treaties should be abrogated, and that the Indians should be treated as wards of the nation. No bargain should be made with them, either by the nation or by individuals. The nation should govern them by law, as it governs all other denizens on the soil, whether citizens or not—according to just laws, but not according to treaties made in wigwams, over what are facetiously called council fires. Therefore there should be a joint committee on the subject, so that it would be seen how far the Senate was willing to put its treaty-making power under operation of law. He admitted that the treaties recently made on the Plains ought not to be carried out. The whole system should be changed.

Mr. Julian advocated the resolution, and in the course of his remarks characterized the conduct of the Senate in regard to Indian affairs as a corrupt and iniquitous system of legislation.

Mr. Ingersoll called the attention of the Speaker to the language as being rather unparliamentary.

The Speaker ruled that the language was inadmissible.

Mr. Julian said he would withdraw it in that shape and would put it in this shape:—That such legislation seemed to him to be corrupt and iniquitous."

Whenever the House had demanded of the Senate decent legislation, the Senate had refused utterly to listen to the proposition.

If the gentleman from Massachusetts would convince the House that a joint committee, as proposed through its missionary influence in the Senate would be the means of reclaiming that body from its bad practices, it should be very glad to have that joint committee, but he was afraid it would depend upon whether honest men in the Senate and House would be got for that duty.

After further discussion by Messrs. Kelley and Farnsworth, the resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 93; nays, 57.

Mr. Knott introduced a bill refunding the internal revenue tax assessed on a bequest for the use of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown, Kentucky. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Bingham introduced a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of this session on the fourth Monday of March.

Mr. Scofield suggested the fixing of some other day than Monday, remarking that last year when that day was fixed on, the consequence was that the Sabbath had been desecrated.

Mr. Brigham accordingly modified his resolution to read the last Friday of March, three weeks from to-day.

Mr. Schenck suggested that it was better not to pass that resolution but to keep the matter for a few days longer in the control of the House.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the concurrent resolution on the table. Negatived.

The concurrent resolution was then adopted; yeas, 118; nays, 14.

Mr. Banks introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a republican form of government shall have been in fact established. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Government and people of St. Domingo for the annexation of that Republic to the United States. Same reference.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Clifton Harris, the Murderer of Two Women, is Executed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

THOMASTON, Me., March 12.—Clifton Harris, the murderer of the two old ladies at Auburn, Maine, some time ago, was hung in the jail yard here at precisely twelve o'clock to-day. He walked his cell nearly all night, in a nervous and excited manner, but ate his breakfast with his usual relish. The Chaplain of the prison was with him nearly all the forenoon. He made a confession several days since to the Chaplain, which was made public after the execution. He gives a detailed account of the murder, which differs in no material point from the confession he made soon after his arrest. He fully implicated Verill, and says he was induced to clear Verill from the influence and importunities of a woman.

Democratic Delegates.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Hon. M. C. Trout and S. C. Kennedy were elected delegates from Mercer county, yesterday, to the next Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. George W. Cass for Governor.

Fire near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—A fire yesterday morning on the dairy farm of William H. Brestley, near the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed three barns and one stable, with other outbuildings. Six valuable Alderney cows, which had cost $150 each in England, were burned. Loss about $40,000; no insurance.

From Hartford.

HARTFORD, March 12.—Mrs. Jeremiah Ladd, the oldest person in the State, died on the 10th inst. at her residence in East Lyme, aged one hundred and eight years and nine months. Her health has been good until within a few days, when she took cold and died of pneumonia.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the lunatic, James Parks, thought to have been killed by the Cambridge police, have rendered a verdict exonerating the police from the charge.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool, and De Soto, from Havana. The latter brings Senor Roberto, Spanish Minister, and also one company of the 5th United States Artillery from Key West.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn inactive and closed weak; receipts small. Oats quiet and receipts small. Rye very dull at $1.45. Mess Pork quiet at $31 & @33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½@17c; clear do., 17½@18c.; shoulders, 14½@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky in better demand; small sales at 96c. In wood-bound barrels.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton easier; 200 bales sold at 28½c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 6600 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat dull and declined 1c. quotations are nominal. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 26 000 bushels mixed Western at 98c. Oats dull and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $32@33.75. Lard lower; steam, 18¾@19¾. Whisky quiet at 95c.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Loss of the Austrian Frigate Radetzky—Over Three Hundred Men Perish.

Vienna Cor. of London Morning Post.

The first news of this catastrophe was received here by the naval section of the War Ministry by a telegram from the commander of the island and fortress of Lissa, in which it was stated that the optic telegraph stationed at Fort Wellington had signalled the information that, at a distance of about ten miles to the northeast of the island, an Austrian frigate was blown up.

The commander of the island instantly telegraphed to the vessels stationed at Trieste and Zara, and to the commander of the squadron at Gravosa, to proceed at once to the scene of the accident; and the iron-clad frigate Ferdinand Max, as well as the gunboat Hum and the steamer Andreas Hofer, were immediately despatched to Lissa with orders to render any assistance that was necessary and possible under the circumstances.

A deputation of the corporation of Lissa also set out to the place where the accident had occurred, and on their return yesterday they telegraphed that of the whole crew and marines on board, numbering in all 364 men, besides the captain, only twenty-three had been able to save themselves by swimming.

The *Radetzky* was under sail, on a cruise for gun practice, and had no steam up, so that the accident could not have been caused by the explosion of the boiler or a cylinder.

According to the meagre authentic reports which have reached the War Office and the newspapers, wet cartridges were being dried in the powder-room. The ammunition had been unpacked, and quantities of powder were lying about on the floor, and the workmen were consequently commanded to enter the room only in felt slippers. They, however, came in with their boots on, without putting felt slippers over them. The powder coming in contact with the hard soles of the boots, ignited from the friction caused thereby, and a terrific explosion sent vessel and three hundred and forty men to destruction.

A telegram from the commander of Lissa to the naval section of the War Office, dated yesterday evening, gives the following additional details:—The explosion took place in the powder-room abaft while the metal was being cleaned. Cadet Barth was near the foremast when the explosion took place, by which he was hurled into the sea. Quartermaster Kraus reported that he was in the corridor superintending the process of cleaning. After 10 o'clock he laid himself down in the corridor near the foremast.

He was roused from his sleep by a violent shock and the cry of "Fire!" He rushed to the hatchway, but the steps were blown away, and he had to creep into the battery, when he saw the destruction of the hind part of the ship, which was on the point of sinking. The water was rushing in from all sides, and he had just time to throw himself into the sea through the port-hole. Kraus is of opinion that Quartermaster Dogek, by incautiously striking a light, had caused the explosion in the powder-room, where the ammunition had been unpacked and cartridges spread out to dry.

A SPICY EPISODE

Randall Becomes Slightly Belligerent.

At the Johnson banquet last evening in Baltimore occurred a little episode, which is thus stated by the *Gazette* of this morning:—

Mr. Samuel J. Randall, the member of Congress from the geographically and morally lower district of Philadelphia, became involved in a difficulty during the evening, which for a time threatened to dissolve the affair into a general quarrel. It appears that Mr. Randall had been partaking rather freely of the potables, and when the toast to the judiciary was given, and Judge Garey rose to respond, he jumped at the conclusion that this was a relative of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania and marched up to the Judge in as straight a line as the circumstances would admit of. He halted in front of Judge Garey, and addressed to him some words, of which "—— radical" alone was distinguishable, and attempted to strike him in the face. Judge Garey prevented the blow, and in a few seconds a policeman was called, and the muddled Congressman was taken out of the dining room and safely disposed of. The rencontre was over very quickly—almost before it was noticed—and Judge Garey pursued his remarks as if nothing had occurred to mar the course of the festivities.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The news from Washington yesterday of the final settlement of the new Cabinet and the nominations to the prominent European missions, in connection with the cable despatches from the other side, caused a buoyant feeling in the public funds, followed by a lower quotation for gold. There is not so much known on the street of Mr. Boutwell, the new Finance Minister of President Grant, as of Mr. Stewart, his original choice; but from his reputation for personal integrity, and sound and practical financial views—in common with the best men of the dominant party in Massachusetts, where gold interest has been invariably paid upon the public debt of the Commonwealth at any and every cost—the prevailing confidence is that he will prove equal to his great charge. Independent of these considerations, personal and local, it is believed that Mr. Boutwell's appointment is entirely acceptable to the Republican majority in Congress, and that it will constitute an important link between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. That his administration of the Treasury will be made primarily and thoroughly consistent with the inaugural views and pledges on the subjects of the public faith and the redemption policy of President Grant, we have every reason to believe; while, in common with the head of the administration, he will attempt nothing in the direction of specie payments less practical than the improvement of the public credit by the prompt collection and economical administration of the revenues and the strict application of the surplus gold of the Treasury beyond the gold interest on the public stocks to the reduction of the principal of these stocks.

"On the Stock Exchange the public funds advanced to 115¾ per cent. for the 5-20s of 1862, to 117 for the old 1865s, and to 113 for the old 1867s. The London and Frankfort quotations came over higher than yesterday, and this f